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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By M. L. SCHWARTZ)

CONSULTATIONS IN THE CAPITAL

With the leader of the Official Opposition, Hon. John Bracken, hinting that a Dominion-Provincial Conference should be called again for a "united front in the attack on post-war problems," and stories circulating about the willingness of several provinces to sign separate agreements proposed by Finance Minister Ilsley, these latter rumoured to be at New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, though others may come around there is a considerable revival of "talk" about such a new meeting or its possibilities now along Parliament Hill, and discussions seem to suggest that more news may be in the making than appears on the surface at the moment. At the same time it is pointed out that Premier Mackenzie King, who acted as Chairman of the last Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa, may not be in that capital until late in September, as he has gone to Paris for the Peace Conference.

WORKING HARDER THAN EVER

The Acting Prime Minister, the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, has moved in Parliament for the House of Commons to sit at 11 o'clock in the morning each day when in session, and he said: "There still remains a lot of work to be done. Some of the measures to be dealt with seem to be non contentious. Some of the legislation has already been very carefully considered in the sittings of other select committees, and should not take up much more of the time of the House. There is, of course, other legislation which some honourable members will require to have further debated in the House. It is apparent that the matter has many hours a day the House sits it will still be a matter not of days but of weeks before we can get through the work that remains to be done, giving it that care which it is necessary in the public interest that it should receive." With Ottawa weather hitting 95 degrees and proving to be the "hottest" city in Canada at times now, it is apparent that discussion is beginning to show its effects as many members appear anxious to return to their homes, though likewise anxious to complete their tasks here.

ENCOURAGE MINING

With only one dissenting voice being heard, the Senate has adopted the report of the Committee on Natural Resources recommending taxation changes to encourage gold mining in Canada.

ISSUE PASSPORTS BUT—

It has been made known in Ottawa that the Canadian passport office has been authorized to issue passports for any country, though there is a condition that the person obtaining such a passport must accept the undertaking to free the Canadian Government from any responsibility in regard to transportation. The undertaking is clear that the applicant would run into difficulties in matters of transportation.

HAZARDOUS BUSINESS

The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson, has informed the Banking Committee of Parliament that fire and casualty insurance was a hazardous business and poor people, who could not afford any financial losses, should not be encouraged to make investments in companies engaged in such undertakings. He opposed powers being given in certain respects when two Winnipeg companies, the Canadian Indemnity Co., and the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., presented bills before the Committee asking for amendments in their Acts of Incorporation which would give them the authority to reduce the par value of their stock to $10 a share. The par value of the indemnity company is $100, and the other company $50. Mr. Finlayson opposed such powers, as stated, and said that it was not a good time to permit companies to split their capital stocks.

TERMINATION OF CONTROL

As a result of P.C. 3030, which has been passed in Ottawa, effective August 15 of this year, control over "conscientious objectors" for alternate service will end.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

"In this connection I should point out that all areas are getting their share of building materials under equitable distribution methods administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the same manner as that in which all other scarce supplies are distributed in Canada," said in Parliament Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supplies, in explaining this most important point. "Quotas are calculated on purchases during the base period and all distribution, whether to large or small towns, is on that basis" he emphasized.

IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS

It must be reported at this time that the operations of the Industrial Relations Committee of Parliament have aroused considerable interest.

Canadian National Railways

CROP REPORT

For seven day period ending July 26

Crop conditions remain generally good over the whole prairie region. The weather turned much cooler at the beginning of the week, and frost damage is reported from a number of points in the northern parts. Some hail damage is reported, but it has affected only a relatively small area. If conditions remain normal for the rest of the season, at least an average crop seems assured on the prairies, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways.

In southern Manitoba all crops are showing good progress. Most grain is in head and filling well. Some swathing has commenced, but is not general. Moisture seems adequate for all crops. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Showers to good rains have been received in Southern Saskatchewan, but rain is still needed in the Craik and Gravelbourg areas to carry the crops through. With continued warm weather harvesting should start in about ten days, becoming general in two or three weeks.

Conditions remain normal in central Saskatchewan, with the exception of the western part where more rain is needed. Hail damage has been reported from the Lloydminster, Unity and Scott areas. It is expected that harvest will commence about the middle of August.

The weather has been cool and cloudy in northern Saskatchewan, and frost damage is reported in the Amiens subdivision and also at Ethelton and Debden. Wheat is well headed and in good condition generally along fine. Haying is well on the way in most localities. Conditions at the moment point to an average crop, but good general rains would be beneficial.

In southern Alberta weather has been hot and dry. Hot winds, mature conditions are satisfactory in all areas except on the Sheerness subdivision, where rain will be needed to complete the filling. At present a heavy hay crop is being cut.

The weather has been generally warm with slightly above normal temperatures, with frost reported in the eastern part of the division. Moisture conditions are still very good, but due to the very heavy growth more moisture would be beneficial. At Lacey about three thousand acres suffered one hundred per cent hail damage. Some lodging of the crop has been reported due to the heavy growth, the wheat being up to thirty inches high in most areas. Rain has held up haying in some areas, but a heavy crop of good quality is now being cut.

Continued lack of moisture in the Peace River district has reduced crop prospects slightly.

In the Okanagan Valley, during the past week weather has been warm and dry and fruit is doing very well. Apricots and vegetables are moving freely. The cherry crop movement finished at the end of last week.

(Continued from previous column)

on Parliament Hill on account of the widespread labor unrest across this country now and its possibilities, with its activities in connection with the steel strike causing much comment in circles backstage since the continuation of this strike after the Government had taken over was interpreted as a sort of strike "against the Government" or "state." Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the Canadian Director of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), C. H. Millard, in testifying in Ottawa, declared in part: "Until this arbitrary imposition is removed we are not going to be able to settle present labor disputes." He was referring to the Government's attitude in limiting increases to 10 cents an hour, with the remark that changes have been made that this in effect had thrown collective bargaining out of the window.

SALE REGULATED

A bill has been presented in Parliament which gives the Health Department authority to control sale of penicillin to persons using it under doctor's orders. It is pointed out in Ottawa that the authority for same was not possessed properly in Canada, though similar departments had it in Great Britain and United States. Then again, it is explained that penicillin was not injurious in itself, but it might be if used wrongly by any person not under a doctor's care. It was also suggested that it may be necessary to use similar authority over sulpha drugs.

When nations fall in love their egos won't have to fall in battle.

Wedding Bells

ALMOND—HUDGEON

A quiet wedding was solemnized in the United Church Manse, Drumheller, on Friday, July 26th, at 4:30 p.m. The minister officiating was Rev. E. Davidge, Delia.

The contracting parties were Alice P., elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Robert Hudgeon, and Harold O., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude P. Almond, all of Delia.

The bride looked very sweet in a powder blue crepe with blue accessories, and black hat.

The happy couple will reside in Delia.

MISSING RELATIVES

Last week we received in the mail a communication from Scotland which we print as follows:—

"Leargan",
Letham Road,
Jeanfield,
PERTH,
Scotland.
30th June, 1946.

The Editor, "Delia Times",
Delia, Alta., Canada.

Dear Sir:

Re KENNETH W. ASHBY,
Mrs. BESSIE IRVINE.

I would like to get into touch with the above named, whose present location is not known to me due to the recent war, and hope to be favoured with your assistance in tracing them.

When last heard of, Mr. Ashby was residing in Calgary (Box 244). His address in Craigmyle was: c/o Mr. E. Jackey, R.R.3, Craigmyle.

Wishing to be kindly remembered to all the friends who knew me when I resided: c/o Mr. John Cowman, the Manse, Delia District.

Since returning to the Old Country from Canada I have become a Civil Servant, and am at present busily engaged in tracing the Clan Cause of Scotland, a Cause which you have no doubt heard of.

Thanking you,
Yours very sincerely,
R. GIBSON SINCLAIR.

Correspondence

Some years ago the early settlers of the Delia district formed an Old Timers' Association, and at our first meeting Mr. John Carter was appointed chairman and I was elected Sec.-Treas. We held one get-together and banquet, and after all expenses were paid there was a small balance of five dollars and twenty five cents ($10.25).

Some time after a meeting was held, and a detailed financial statement was read and accepted by all members. At this same meeting a by-law motion was passed requesting Mr. Carter and myself to remain in office, to at any time carry out any plans for the Association.

As I am leaving the district, I have discussed with the Chairman the disposal of the above-mentioned balance, and we decided to donate same to the Rest Room Committee, in the hope that it may be used to assist in making the Rest Room a greater service to the public. I have turned over the Cash-book and Register to Mr. J. Carter for safekeeping. I hope this information will give a clear picture of the final disposition of the affairs of the Delia Old Timers' Association.

HENRY MOORE, Sec.-Treas.

GASOLINE STATION HOURS DISCUSSED

Hours for the sale of gasoline have created a problem in many centres across Canada and efforts are being made to work out a solution.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association are keeping a close watch on the situation with a view to making required representations when such appear necessary.

The lack of uniformity as revealed in some cities may have a detrimental effect on tourist trade, it is feared.

In Manitoba, a committee has been appointed to study the whole problem and bring in recommendations for legislation to be considered at the 1947 session of the legislative assembly.

Nova Scotia has a comprehensive provincial law dealing with hours of sale at gasoline stations, while other provinces are studying the question.

In Alberta the authority to regulate station hours rests with municipalities. Some cities have a rotation system for the supplying of gasoline on Sundays, holidays and after regular closing hours in the evening.

Efforts are being made to reach a satisfactory solution but it is realized that the problem has many angles.

Confidence, not compromise, is the key to success in conference.

Delia District United Farm Women's Assoc. Conference

On Tuesday afternoon July 9th, in the annex of the United Church, a U.F.W.A. Conference was held. The speakers were Mrs. R. Johnson from Hoisandie, director of the U.F.W.A.; and Mrs. Jack Sutherland, of Hanna, 2nd Vice President of the U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Jack McCully gave a report on the Year's Activities, up to date of the Delia Local.

Miss Gladys Pringle was to speak to the Juniors, but owing to the bad roads was unable to attend. A number of the Juniors were present. Byemoor and Endland Locals were invited, but both were also unable to attend.

Mrs. R. Morrison was in charge of the program.

A large crowd was in attendance, and the ladies of the Delia Local served a delicious tea. A very lovely afternoon was had by everyone.

There will be no July meeting of the U.F.W.A.

Cultivate Against Cutworms

During 1946 serious cutworm damage occurred at several locations of Western Canada, including Drumheller, Empress, Medicine Hat, Leader, Fox Valley, Alsask, Coaldale and Macleod. Increased infestations in these and adjacent areas are forecast for 1947.

These infestations can be reduced by not working summerfallow fields between August 1 and September 15. This is the period of the moth flight when the eggs are laid. If fields are loose and dusty, the eggs will be laid in these locations. By keeping off summerfallow fields, they have an opportunity to become crusted and moths do not lay their eggs in well crusted fields.

Cutworm damage for 1947 can be largely prevented by keeping off summerfallow between August 1 and September 15.

Wilid Mustard Control

Wild mustard is spreading rapidly in Alberta, particularly in the black soil zones. Once firmly established, they are very difficult to eradicate. Each plant may produce up to 10,000 seeds annually, and buried seed will remain alive for years.

A new leaflet on "The Control of Wild Mustard in Alberta," prepared by H. J. Moyer, Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control, can be obtained from district agriculturists or from the Field Crops Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

THE MIGHTY MITE

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

This is the season of the year when the mighty mite gets in his hardest licks at poultry of all ages. The mite is essentially a warm season predator on poultry and though a very small individual, difficult to see, can do untold damage when he gangs up with numberous pals.

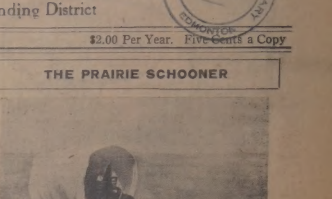
The most common mite in this area is the red mite which actually is red only after a full meal of blood. This blood he obtains in the dark of night by sneaking up on the unsuspecting, sleeping bird, puncturing the skin and then gorging himself on the warm, red life giving blood. Then as daylight returns he silently makes his way back to his daytime hideout to spend the daylight hours in satisfied slumber and pleasant dreams of further forays.

Undoubtedly most farm poultry houses harbor some mites and if the infestation is serious damage is done to the birds. As the mite does not stay on the bird he cannot be found by examining the birds during the daytime. Rather he should be looked for in cracks and crevices, in the nests, and the ends of roosts. Don't look for anything red but for greyish-white masses of mites together with their cast off skins and eggs. And if you find them take drastic action at once if you are interested in the welfare of your birds.

A thorough clean-up of the houses is the first step. This involves removing all the litter and nesting material and then giving the house a thorough going over to remove dust accumulation in cracks, in the roost grooves, and in the corners. When this has been done a strong disinfectant solution should be sprayed thoroughly on all areas where mites might find refuge. A sprayer is better than a brush as better penetration can be obtained into all cracks and crevices, and this is highly important.

A wide variety of spray materials is available for the control of poultry mites. Possibly the most readily available one on most farms is used crank case oil. Coal oil will kill mites but evaporates too rapidly. Other effective materials are anthracene oil, crude petroleum, undiluted tar oil or coal-tar creosote (dead oil—not water). A more complex but highly effective preparation consists of: one part crude carbolic or cresylic acid; one part sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) or sodium phosphate to three or four parts of coal oil or a mixture of coal oil and crank case oil. If this is applied thoroughly and then all nests filled with clean nesting material, there is little danger of reinfestation. However, never trust the mite but make periodic examinations to make sure that he hasn't made a reappearance.

THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER



Here, on veritable prairie near Winnipeg, and driving a wagon such as his pioneer ancestors drove in JIMMY GOWLER, young dance music conductor of the Gateway City, who leads the orchestra in CBC's "Prairie Schooner" program, heard on the Trans-Canada network Fridays at 9:30 p.m. With him is MARY KOSHOWSKI, soprano soloist often heard on the Schooner program. The pioneers who settled the prairies travelled to their wilderness homes in covered wagons, and today, in the CBC's schooner series, some of their sons and daughters are recalling the great adventure of settlement in the songs they sang, the dances they danced, and the tales they told and lived.

The Health League of Canada

111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

PASTEURIZATION CAMPAIGN GIVEN NATIONWIDE IMPETUS

Members of the General Council of the Health League of Canada at a recent meeting in Toronto gave impetus to the League's milk pasteurization campaign by passing a resolution calling on governments of all provinces to enact compulsory pasteurization laws. Ontario is the only province at present with such legislation.

The League Council consists of representatives of 51 national organizations—medical, professional, commercial and volunteer.

After hearing Dr. F. F. Tisdall, of the University of Toronto, state that milk is the world's finest food, but at the same time it could be a destructive agent if it was used in its raw or unpasteurized form, the meeting also asked through resolution that all national organizations pass similar resolutions and forward them to their provincial premiers through their provincial and local units.

Both Dr. Tisdall, and Dr. A. E. Berry (Director of Sanitary Engineering, Ontario Department of Health), emphasized that the only way to prevent milk-borne diseases, such as bovine tuberculosis, undulant fever, typhoid and paratyphoid, among others, was to pasteurize.

Dr. Tisdall said research at the Toronto Hospital for sick children proved that pasteurization does not damage milk's nutritive value. For instance, it was found that the process made milk's protein content more digestible, the minerals were not harmed, vitamin A remained unchanged, while any change in thiamin content was not noticeable. As for vitamin C, it didn't matter what pasteurization did to it because milk, particularly if it was left standing for some time, did not contain an amount to be of value.

Dr. Berry said that since Ontario introduced compulsory pasteurization in 1938, the province's typhoid case and death rates now are one-quarter what they were before the law went into effect. Infant mortality also has taken a drop.

Childrens' Clothing

Due to a fifteen per cent increase in labour rates within the children's wear industry since the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has found it necessary to authorize a two per cent increase in maximum prices to compensate manufacturers for increased costs.

Boys and girls' suits, snow suits, playsuits, dresses, overcoats, and hats up to size six-x for boys, and 14-x for girls, are affected by the new increase which will not be reflected in retail stores until the Fall season.

TO BE ON A TRAIN AGAIN!

Been aboard a Canadian National train lately? If not, there's a pleasant experience in store for you. With equipment coming back into civilian use, rail travel is much less congested . . . more like old times. You are invited to rediscover, this summer, how nice it is to travel by train again.

LET CN HELP PLAN YOUR TRIP

The pleasure begins before you set foot on the train. Any Canadian National ticket office will arrange itineraries, and can also supply practically any information you need about anywhere in Canada. Make your holiday or business trip really worth-while; talk it over with Canadian National first.

Farm Problems In Britain

MORE THAN A YEAR has passed since the war in Europe ended. At that time there was expectation of an early relaxation of wartime controls and of other demands which had been made on the people because of the urgent needs of the times. World conditions, however, have been slow to improve, and in the case of food the situation has become increasingly critical. Farmers everywhere are being called upon to help in this emergency, and there has been little relief for them from the pressure of the war years. A recent article published by the British Ministry of Information tells of the ways in which farmers in Britain are being called upon to meet the present food situation. The article says in part: "In wartime the food policy in the United Kingdom aimed to provide as adequate a diet as possible for the human population, while restricting to the maximum extent practicable the strain upon merchant shipping tonnage. In carrying out that policy, it was essential that there be full control of supplies at every stage from producer to consumer. The utilization of land, the proportion of grass and tillage, the crops grown, the disposal of crops, purchases of feeding-stuffs, and the marketing and slaughter of livestock were all brought under strict control."

* * * * *

Made To Grow Certain Crops

"Farmers were made to grow wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and other crops for human consumption to an extent dictated by the nation's needs, and, having grown the crops, farmers were not allowed to use any of them for feeding to livestock, with the exception of portions that were judged by Government agents to be unfit for human consumption. The maximum proportion of tailings and screenings which could be used by the producer was fixed by law. Farmers were not only forbidden to feed to their livestock any of the human food mentioned, but were also forbidden to sell either bread grain or fodder to any purchasers other than merchants approved by the Ministry of Food. These sales of fodder grains, together with the oilseed cakes, wheat offals, and other by-products of oilseeds and grains, which were subsequently constituted a pool out of which supplies were rationed to essential livestock. This resulted in drastic decreases in the numbers of pigs and poultry kept by farmers, but it also allowed increased grain supplies for human consumption. With peace came two main relaxations: the abolition of compulsory directions for wheat growing, and an increased allocation of foodstuffs for pigs and poultry. But, almost a year after the end of the war in Europe, Britain has reimposed or is about to reimpose both of these restrictions. Farmers have not been released from their obligation to sell all the millable grain and edible potatoes that they grow, and sales of fodder grains still have to be made only to approved buyers, so that the total supply can be kept under control and directed to the livestock which it is most desired to maintain in order to maximize food supplies to meet the world food crisis."

* * * * *

Fights Famine With Intensity

"It has been decided to increase the acreage of wheat for harvesting in 1947 to 84% above the prewar average and to increase the numbers of breeding ewes. Stocks of bread grain on farms and in stores, together with the imports that the United Kingdom Government expects to receive before next harvest, will probably afford a good supply of flour and bread comparable to that of wartime, and if arrivals of wheat fall short of expectations, it will be necessary either to reduce consumption to the rate of wartime rations, which will necessitate further cut in rations of feeding stuffs for livestock, and will also lower the food value of the reduced volume of rations. Thus, for the remainder of 1946 and during the production year 1946-1947, the full rigour and intensity of the United Kingdom wartime food programme will be maintained in order to secure the maximum possible output of food for humans. Apart from the fact that United Kingdom farmers and farm workers are tired, and that a good deal of their farming machinery needs replenishing at a time when dollars cannot be spared to buy new American machines, a good deal of labor has been lost through the repatriation of prisoners of war and the demobilization of many in the Armed Forces. Notwithstanding these disheartening conditions, it is quite clear that the United Kingdom farmer is going to fight the famine with the same intensity with which he fought the war."

Do you suffer **MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN?**

This fine medicine is very effective to relieve such distress and make you wonderfully "strengthened" feelings, of such days! Also helps to build functional monthly disturbances. Also fine tonic!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S COMPOUND

Persian Carpets

Are Products Of Craftsmen Whose Artistry Is Unequalled

The ancient land of Persia, front page news in the papers for so many weeks, has meanwhile been playing another and quieter part in our daily life.

Persian carpets are selling at immense prices in British salerooms. Carpets of any kind are scarce enough in fetch high prices in these days of acute shortage; but Persian carpets are often unique, and their magnificent workmanship has kept them in the forefront throughout the troubled centuries.

Persia taught the world how to make carpets, with an artistry and craftsmanship never yet equalled. She has not persuaded the world also to use carpets as Persians do, not merely for decorating the floor of a room, and for keeping it warm, but as wall decoration in place of pictures, for sitting and lounging on, and as tables for the daily meals. All these have long been Persian uses for carpets, and they certainly tend to make life a little simpler.

The older Persian carpets are, the finer they are, and the best of them are almost priceless. Sir Murdoch Smith, a famous antiquary, once said that the floor of the Chehel Situn Palace at Ispahan was covered with a fine carpet which had been in use since the time of Shah Abbas, who reigned at the end of the 16th century. If it is there still it is a notable link with a notable past.

* * * * *

We're always hearing about these "zero hours", in various disputes. It's a good name, because nothing happens at those hours. 2484

The Coming Age

Will See More And Varied Products Made From Plastics

The makers of plastics held an exposition in New York to show how many things can be derived from their products. On display were:

Plastic bugles and trumpets which require no oil in warming up. Also a string orchestra, with all instruments of plastics.

Golf clubs made of molded nylon; a plastic boat; a horse with a plastic saddle. (The horse was of the old-fashioned sort.)

Plastic wallpaper on which Junior can scribble without getting scolded, and a plastic gown which cannot be stained by a spilled cocktail—you just rub it with a damp rag.

A $30 toy which manufacturers on demand will fill with plastic blocks, such as buildings, horses, cowboys.—New York Herald Tribune.

HIS JOB

A young woman went into a large department store to buy a pair of shoes. She told the salesman the variety she wished, and that she desired a pair made in a female. The latter was finally selected and handed to her.

She then asked the salesman how she could tell the difference between the two. He instructed her to go to another store to buy a supply of male and female worms, and to watch them when she fed the worms to the birds. The male bird would always eat the female worms—while the female bird would eat the male worms. She thanked him and went on her way.

When she got to the door, she turned and came back to the salesman and said: "I must be stupid, but how am I going to tell which are the male and which are the female worms?"

And his reply was: Madam, I am only a salesman; you will have to see a worm expert about that."

* * * * *

The lower fringe of the northern lights are about 50 miles above the earth.

* * * * *

A weight of 188 pounds can be supported by a silver wire 1-12th of an inch in diameter.

ON BEING EDUCATED

An Address By Lt. W. Bingay, Editor, Detroit Free Press, To Graduating Class Of Olivet College, Michigan

Now that you have all been graduated and have your diplomas, I sound this warning note: Do not think because you are leaving the historic walls of Olivet that you are educated. That is why this traditional ceremony is called the Commencement. It is just a beginning of your education, the end of a training period.

When you hear a man say that he is educated you may take it for granted that he isn't.

Education is a never-ending process, a self-discipline by which you may keep your minds open. When you feel that you have become educated, that the job is finished, then the mind closes. The concrete has begun to harden in our head.

* * * * *

I once heard Charles F. Kettering, famous research genius of General Motors, asking Dr. Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, if he had any especially bright third year men in his classes.

"If you have," said Boss Ket, "send them to me, I do not want them after they have been graduated. I like to catch their sheep-skins."

Later I asked Dr. Kettering why he said that.

"Because," he answered; "when they are graduated they develop an idea that they know all there is to know. Their minds become closed. I want young engineers around me who think that they have arrived."

I believe that is one of the major faults of our American educational system. A boy leaves the grammar school. Proudly he takes home his report cards. The first year is over. He has passed to the second grade. He feels that he is on his way. He passes from the second year into the third and fourth. Each year he is made more positive that he is reaching his life's goal.

Then he goes through prep school. He takes all those triumphs in examination as a matter choice off the progress of his ship.

There comes the day when he has found for and achieved these credits in college. Now he feels that he is ready to go out and apply the education. He can prove it to anybody. There is his diploma.

* * * * *

Here enters the human element. That education is his. He has worked hard for it. Nobody can take it away from him. He is tremendously proud of it as a personal possession. That is the terrible danger of being "educated".

No, my young friends, this being educated is a terrible vice. The only way you can escape from it is to keep on learning, always saying to yourself, "I know nothing, but I have been disgraced by the realization that the only joy I will ever know in life is keeping my mind open, that I may better serve my fellows by wisdom."

* * * * *

Graduates understanding."

There is a vast difference between wisdom and education. Some of the greatest books I have ever known were without what is called education. Some of the most crudite people I have ever known have been the most ignorant ones. They possessed as Job put it, "knowledge without wisdom."

Education in its higher sense does not mean a warm a living. The discipline of learning is that which gives you the joy of life because in it you find understanding of the great universe that surrounds you and raises you above the mere animals of the field.

That is the type of education which is today so badly needed, a learning that will free the minds and souls of the people, to give them faith in themselves so that they will have the God-born courage to face the tremendous responsibilities of this world.

Courage is what we need, for courage is the greatest of all the virtues for when there is no courage all else is lost.

"A1 Quality"

May See Mistake

Some Farmers' Sons Returning From Overseas Prefer City Life

We heard, says the St. Mary's Journal-Argus, about a well-to-do elderly farmer,—who has been working hard to hold his well-stocked two hundred acres for his two boys who had been interested in farming before going overseas. On their return, the brothers said no, they were taking jobs in Windsor. Regretfully, the old gentleman has sold the home place. We wonder how much better off these lads will be after they have paid high rent, income tax and numerous city expenses. Hours will be shorter for them, but it takes a well-balanced man to use his spare time wisely. They say that the farmer has only a few dollars left after he has paid his expenses. How many city folk have any cash at all after their year's struggle with the budget?

Bravery Beggered!

An admiring group surrounded the boy who had plunged into the canal and effected a rescue.

"That was real bravery, my little man," exclaimed a bystander.

"Bravery beggered," returned the dripping hero. "He had four of my marbles in his pocket."

Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia in Europe, died at Babylon in Asia, and was buried at Alexandria, in Egypt.

Keep knives away from the stove. Heat destroys the temper of the steel and the blade cannot be kept sharp

PIANIST, 15, TO PLAY WITH PHILHARMONIC — Philippa Duke Schuyler, youthful musician, who was 10 on Aug. 2, makes her debut with the Philharmonic Symphony orchestra in New York. Daughter of a Negro journalist, she will be guest pianist in the Saint Saens G-minor concerto. The orchestra will play one of her original compositions during its program.

ITCH CHECKED in a jiffy or Money Back

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pruritus and other itching skin troubles, use world famous **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.** Greaseless, stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.**

GETTING TO IT

Science Making Attempt To Find Cure For Common Cold

At last science has declared war on the common cold.

The test-tube wizards have long been fighting their endless feud with cancer, tuberculosis and heart disease, but this is the first time they have attempted an all-out blitz on coughs and sneezes.

The United States National Institute of Health has announced that early in July it will open its campaign to discover prevention and cure for civilization's greatest and most irksome time-waster.

Dr. Rollo Ryer, institute director, discloses that a research team will be assigned to the program, which will last at least five years. Key researchers will be a medical officer, a research expert specializing in viruses, an epidemiologist and possibly a bio-chemist.

Their first task will be to isolate the cold virus or, if there are a number of different viruses known as a variety of colds, to isolate each type of virus. When this has been done the researchers will go to work to develop a vaccine which will provide immunity against colds.

For the first year of investigation the researchers have been allotted $50,000. This sum is regarded by Dr. Ryer as merely a beginning. He said it is realized that in the United States alone colds every day keep 250,000 workers away from their jobs. And if the project is a success the relief in human misery will be incalculable.

By 1950, hazards the Vancouver Province, we may look forward to hearing that the cold cupboard from the medicine cabinet. In the meantime we may as well keep our fingers crossed, stay out of drafts and stow a handkerchief in our pocket.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Cause Of Accidents

One Bad Habit Of Drivers Is Responsible For Many

On the basis of one insurance company's experience, almost a quarter of all automobile accidents could be prevented by elimination of one bad habit of drivers. A study of 2,500 accidents, summarized in the Weekly Underwriter, showed that about a quarter of them resulted from failure to reduce speed properly in approaching a blind intersection or in streets and highways.

Many automobile drivers who were in accidents were found to have one or more bad driving habits, but the one most frequently found was the failure to make allowance for opposing traffic at blind intersections.

Many bad driving habits are capable of correction and it should not require an accident to eliminate them —or the drivers who possess them. Those who approach intersections with care and a full knowledge that only going on the reasonable assumption that there is traffic on the other road, too,—New York Sun.

ON WAY BACK

A house agent had a farm on his books which was supposed to be haunted and to prove matters right he decided to engage a man to stay there for one night.

The following day he was up early and went around to see how the man had fared. On the lawn he discovered the remains of a window sash and shutters completely wrecked, but of the watchman there was no sign.

Four days later the house agent came across him tramping along a country lane with bundle on back.

"Hallo, George!" he cried. "Where have you been all this time?"

The man wiped the perspiration from his brow. "Boss," he replied, "I've been coming back."

* * * * *

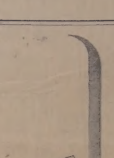
The human sardrum moves less than one-millionth of an inch in responding to many sounds.

* * * * *

The display of military insignia started in medieval times.

* * * * *

Christopher Columbus made and sold maps for a living.



Kellogg's Bran Flakes are delicious. In a recent survey Canadian housewives voted Kellogg's 2 to 1 favourite over any other brand.

Make this 30-day test!

1. If you're really ill, see your doctor! But if you just feel dull and headachey, you may only be suffering from incomplete elimination. Especially if you're over 35. Here's how one simple change of diet can help you keep fit!

2. Start now to eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every morning.* If you want to keep feeling fit *and* full of zest and headachey, you may only be suffering from incomplete elimination. Especially if you're over 35. Here's how one simple change of diet can help you keep fit!

3. Just thirty days should prove to you how grand it is to feel alert, to have the energy for all the extra things you'd like to do. You'll want to go on keeping fit the Kellogg way!

Bran Flakes, Pep, Corn Flakes, All-Bran, Rice Krispies, Krumbles and All-Wheat are all made by Kellogg's, the greatest name in cereals.

SAVE TIME...SAVE FUEL...SAVE FOOD!

Health League presents Topics of Vital Interest

EYE INFORMATION

Do you know that diseased tonsils and adenoids, diphtheria, smallpox, nasal infection, whooping cough, the measles and most of the children's diseases are contagious infections?

A noted Canadian eye specialist in our authority for this and he reveals that some of these conditions can be avoided by vaccination, tonsillectomy, toxoid treatment and care in avoiding contact with persons with communicable diseases.

Concerning other eye troubles in early life our authority reports as follows:

Congenital cataract can be avoided only by the prevention of marriage in families with this trouble. Some congenital eye conditions can be avoided by proper diet, the avoidance of infection and the cure of venereal disease before conception. Interstitial keratitis is due to congenital syphilis and is cured by one or two cases and five per cent. to tubercular diseases.

Small nodules or red patches on the surface of the eye — Phlyctenular Keratitis—are usually of tubercular origin and are treated by rest in bed. The use of pasteurized milk would make this disease rare.

Most blind eyes can be prevented from becoming useless if the child is provided with proper care in early examination proves they are necessary. For those not requiring glasses, the poor vision will be found to be corrected one is covered. In some cases an operation may be necessary.

A forward eye may be blind from a tumor. It may be scarred or the muscles may be unable to hold the eye in the correct position. An eye that is not used loses its vision.

Injuries to the eyeball in some cases causes an eye condition. Tests have been made to determine which foods cause the allergy. In the case of hay fever, tests should be made to discover which serum is needed to relieve the condition.

Eye injuries, treated promptly, may prevent sympathetic disease of the eye.

* * *

Going on to eye troubles which can be incurred after childhood, our authority advises that industrial workers should always use protective glasses when necessary and should have proper illumination at their work. These precautions will prevent accidents and avoid eye strain. However, in case of an accident, foreign bodies should be removed as quickly as possible.

Iritis, caused by infected teeth or gums, is much too common, and could be avoided by proper dental care. Sinus and tonsil infections after childhood also affect the eyes.

Lack of vitamins in the diet during childhood may show up later in such as hard, red watery, irritable eyes and poorer vision. A diet of milk, cheese and butter, whole grain bread and citrus fruits may prevent and cure these troubles.

Venereal disease can cause several eye complaints and can lead to blindness. However, the eyes can be saved with prompt treatment.

Blurred vision may be due to glaucoma, or early stages of cataract, the need of glasses. In case of the former, early treatment is of value. Sometimes an operation is indicated.

Diabetes can lead to formation of cataracts, but early diagnosis of this disease and proper adherence to diet and insulin treatment frequently checks their formation.

Eye hemorrhages may be caused by high blood pressure or anaemia. Prompt treatment of the cause makes possible the saving of the eyesight.

Muscular paralysis, which causes an eye to turn suddenly out of line or make one see double, may be caused by diabetes, venereal disease, a nervous disorder, brain tumor or hemorrhages. However, early diagnosis generally can prevent or relieve most cases of this type of paralysis.

Styes and pimples on the eyelids may be a sign of diabetes or some other internal trouble.

New Discovery

Greater Possibilities Found In The Penicillin Field

Dr. W. J. Robbins, president of the University of Wichita, revealed the discovery of a new strain of penicillin by Wichita's twenty-six-year-old war veteran and graduate student in the Wichita University Department of Botany and Bacteriology.

The new strain, Dr. Jardine said, has potentialities possibly greater than those of the strains now used commercially.

Dr. Robbins whose discovery rewarded a year's research with disease-producing fungi, declared the new penicillin strain with unique in pigmentation, and that no similar strain had yet been recorded in bacterial literature.

Tested by a screening process to the Wichita laboratory, under supervision of Dr. C. C. McDonald, head of the Botany and Bacteriology Department, this new strain was described as having proven to be "a very excellent" producer of a substance similar to that from which the commercial product, penicillin, was compounded.

Further testing was advisable, university officials said, in the light of recent scientific statements that possibly penicillin as known now might in a few years become ineffective due to the resistance built up by the bacteria against which it had been used.

Mr. Simmonds' discovery came unexpectedly while he was culturing the various fungi found isolated from cases in the Wichita area. "It might have come in some particle of dust in the air or from an individual's infection," he said.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

MOTIVES

It is motive alone that gives character to the actions of men.—Bovee.

He that does good for good's sake, seeks neither praise nor reward, but finds more of both in the end.—William Penn.

Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action.—Mary Baker Eddy.

The morality of an action depends upon the motive from which we act. —Samuel Johnson.

In the works of man as in those of nature it is the motive which is chiefly worth studying.—Goethe.

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out.—Macaulay.

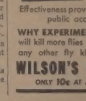
It is said that children inherit the traits of their grandparents more than they do those of their parents.

Sunburn

For quick relief of Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and Chafing, use Mentholatum. Jars and tubes, 10c.

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

THE *BEST* WAY TO KILL FLIES



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WHY EXPERIMENT—WILSON'S will kill more flies at less cost than any other fly killer. USE WILSON'S FLY PADS

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CANADIAN ARMY MAN RETURNS HOME TO FIND DREAM COMES TRUE—A 25-year-old dream came true for Pte. Donald Millin as his six sisters met at the home of Mrs. Eva Smith, Leaside, Ont., to welcome him home from overseas. Top row shows Eva and Grace; second row, Daisy, Pte. Millin and Bet; bottom row, Mary and Jean. The family had been apart for a quarter century. Girls came from Cleveland, Ohio; Devon, Connecticut; Tampa, Florida, and Providence, Rhode Island.

RECORD SHOWS THAT CANADIAN PRIME MINISTERS LIVE LONG

With One Exception, All Have Died Over The Age Of Seventy

The fact that Mr. Mackenzie King passed even the long record in office of Sir John A. Macdonald serves to remind Canadians that their Prime Minister is no longer young. But it should also remind them of the fact that being Prime Minister of Canada seems to prolong the life rather than to abridge it. Canadian Prime Ministers have a custom of dying full of years.

The record shows that Canada has had eleven Prime Ministers since Confederation. It is true that some held office for only brief periods. Yet all were men who had been subjected through many years to the strains of public life. It appears that, with only a single exception, all Canadian Prime Ministers have died over the age of seventy. The single exception is Sir John Thompson, who, at the age of 50, dropped dead in Windsor Castle a few minutes after having been made a Privy Councillor.

The comparatively early end of Sir John Thompson seems to emphasize the longevity of his predecessors and successors. For of the other seven Prime Minister who are now dead, four died in their seventies, one in his eighties and two in their nineties. Two former Prime Ministers are living—both in their seventies.

Even eminent medical authorities, who have shaken dubious heads over the expectancy of Prime Ministers, have themselves lived to be surprised, if not abashed. Sir William Osler once pronounced Sir Charles Tupper to be a very sick man. Some twenty years later, while attending a ceremony at the Cathedral at Antwerp, someone tapped Mr. Osler on the shoulder. On turning around, he saw Sir Charles, who smiled sweetly and said, "Not dead yet!" That was in 1901, when Sir Charles was 80. He lived to die in 1915, when in his 94th year.

If the record of Canadian Prime Ministers is placed beside that of the Presidents of the United States, the comparison is definitely favorable to Canada. Since the Civil War (a period approximately equal to that of the Dominion of Canada) the average age of the Presidents has been only 62.4 years.

There is contrast in another particular. For three Presidents have lost their lives through assassination, whereas no Canadian Prime Minister has yet had the opportunity to fall a blessed martyr.

There must be some explanation for the longevity of those who head Canada's governmental system. Perhaps, as the Gazette suggests, it is the pure air on Parliament Hill. Or perhaps it is the essential tranquility of the Canadian political science.—Montreal Gazette.

Forced Out Of Blazing Building, Farmer Is Charged With Murder

When a sheriff and his brother Frank Morris were killed by gunfire, John Morris, Cambridge, Ill., farmer, refused to surrender. Here a policeman fires at farmhouse where he took refuge.

As the afternoon gun battle continued, fire broke out at the rear of the farmhouse owned by Frank Morris. Later charged with his murder and that of Sheriff Byron Fierce, John Morris fought off police. Routed from the burning farmhouse, he was taken to jail by Illinois state police.

Lightning Casualties

Anywhere Indoors Is Better Than In The Open

The chance of not being struck by lightning is approximately 365,000 to 1, says Dr. C. F. Brooks, of Worthinghouse engineer whose specialty is lightning.

Safety Council figures show that the chances against your being fatally injured in an accident in your home are only about 4,200 to 1, and in an auto accident only 3,600 to 1. About 400 persons will probably be killed by lightning this year, about 33,000 in household accidents and about 40,000 on the nation's highways.

Most lightning casualties occur in small towns and rural communities, according to Dr. McCann. The city dweller is relatively safe, chiefly because he seldom has far to go to reach shelter. Besides, the shelter is bigger and safer. Because steel skeletons of skyscrapers serve as electrical conductors, tall buildings of a city afford almost complete protection.

The ordinary city dwelling is a pretty good haven. Thunderbolt strike hundreds of such buildings and homes every year, but the tops and sides shed the lightning into the ground. The structure is undamaged, and the occupants are unaware that anything had happened.

Almost anywhere indoors is preferable to being out in the open when a storm is raging.

SLAYER SOUGHT—Detectives of Scotland Yard are seeking the slayer of Miss Elizabeth MacLindon, 40, a royal housekeeper, whose body was found in London's luxurious Belgravia district, which she was preparing for Princess Catherine, sister of the King of Greece.

Foot Troubles

Keeping A "Record Of The Daily Mileage Covered

The National Association of Chiropodists is authority for the statement that United States feet are going to the dogs. So much so, that nine out of ten Americans have foot disorders including corns, calluses, flat feet, athletic's foot and deformities of toes.

And the chiropodists are very unhappy about it, because they argue that "No matter what your walk of life, your feet have to carry you a long way." And to prove it, these foot doctors hung pedometers on people in various jobs and tallied up their daily mileage.

Here are some totals: Women shoppers average eight miles a day; during the Christmas rush they may tramp up to eleven.

Chorus girls, high-kicking through seven shows a day, dance seven miles.

A cop on the beat covers a mere eleven miles in his travels.

When plowing, a farmer plods 25 miles, five more than a postman making his daily rounds.

The easiest job on the feet is that of a stenographer, whose average is four miles. No record, however, was kept on the jag mileage in handling the stenographer's gum.

HOW SPUD WAS NAMED

"Spud" in common parlance nowadays means a potato, but three was a time two centuries ago when S-P-U-D stood for the Society for the Prevention of Unwholesome Diet. The Society was formed against the introduction of potatoes into Great Britain. Potatoes were then looked upon as something unfit for food.

A cayman is a species of alligator.

Electric Magnet

Is One Of The Most Useful Discoveries Of Science

Everywhere in the big world of electricity where there is mechanical power at work there is sure to be an electrical magnet. We have seen how a coil of wire—wound round a pencil, for instance—becomes endowed with magnetic power when an electric current is passed through it. There is a famous law known as Ampere's Rule that tells us which is the north-seeking pole and which the south.

The rule says that if you try and imagine yourself swimming with the current along the wire, the north pole will always be on your left. Thus, there is something quite definite in what happens when a current travels along a spiral path, and something equally definite takes place if a bar of iron is placed inside the spiral or coil. The iron itself becomes a magnet, but of enormously greater power.

A simple electric magnet is very easy to make, and with it many interesting experiments can be carried out. If you magnetize a knitting needle or a bar of steel by stroking it from end to end a few times with an electric magnet, this will convert the steel into a permanent magnet, while the electric magnet itself, the moment you disconnect it from the battery, will lose its magnetism! Here is an interesting example of a temporary power or force creating a lasting one!

The power of an electric magnet can be very great. It is actually largest in proportion to the weight of the magnet when the magnet is very small. An electric magnet weighing only a few grains has been made to lift 2,500 times its own weight. The great lifting magnets used in factories are made as large as five feet in diameter, and may weigh three or four tons. Their lifting power is only four or five times their weight, so that a four-ton magnet could not pick up more than about 20 tons.

These huge magnets of industry are known as the ironclad type, and are usually circular. The magnet is used in hoisting a wrecker on a crane; it is dropped down on a steel ingot, the current is switched on, and the magnet is raised. The ingot clings to it by magnetic attraction just as long as the current flows through the coil. The magnet with its load, is then gently slung over to a truck and lowered, and the current is cut off. The magnetic force vanishes, and the ingot has been gently transferred to its new position. So tenaciously does a magnet hold its object that recently magnetic devices have been made to grip and move pieces of crude metal which are being shaped by machinery.

Egyptian astronomers had advanced so far they were able to devise a calendar of 365 days 6,000 years ago.

FAMILY ROOTS IN CANADA—Philip Noel-Baker, just named chairman of the Labor party which decides the policy of the present British administration, says he has numerous associations with Canada because "of course my family roots are in Trenton, Ont." He was born in 1889, but does not look his age. His father came from Ontario to London in 1876 and became a prominent engineer. It is his ambition to visit western Canada and climb the Rockies, he stated.

Ends Guessing

Highly Sensitive Device Measures Precisely The Microwave Power

A highly sensitive device designed to measure precisely the microwave power in radar beams, ending guesswork in radar intensity measurements, was revealed by scientists in the electrical engineering laboratories of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

The device—a low and high frequency attenuator—was developed and tested by the Institute for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Attenuators now are in use on most warships and on many commercial vessels, and radar equipment carried on aircraft is checked regularly on the ground, after flights.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, undertaking a United States government contract at a time when several laboratories were working on the problem, hit upon the device of a very thin metallic film supported by a nonconductor rod or tube at the point where impulses are generated.

Starting from this premise, the scientists had to devise new techniques of metallizing glass with precision control to achieve a material suitable for microwave measurements. Two methods of coating the glass were devised, one burning on metallic solutions for films and the other evaporating solid metals in making metallized plates.

Twelve thousand units were delivered for Army power meters, and 6,000 attenuators for Navy radar test sets. One basic patent and nineteen additional patent applications on this work are pending.

Good Results

Poliomyelitis Disease Treated With A Poison With Success

In a paper which he read recently before the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Nicholas B. Ransohoff, New York City, told of some remarkable results which have been obtained in the treatment of the common form of poliomyelitis (acute anterior) by means of intocostrin, which is derived from curare, the poison with which South American Indians tip their spears and arrows.

Twenty-nine patients who had this form of poliomyelitis were treated with intocostrin with not a single fixed deformity and no bad effects. Crutches were discarded. Five patients showed what Dr. Ransohoff calls "good results", meaning that there was weakness in only one or two muscles, and three had paralysis only in isolated muscles. In only one patient was the result poor—a woman who is now learning to walk. There was one death which occurred before the proper dose of intocostrin was established, and this death was attributed partially to the failure of a mechnical respirator.

The first effect of the administration of intocostrin, says Dr. Ransohoff, is blurred or double vision. Within fifteen or twenty minutes pain is relieved. It is important to stretch muscles of the arms and legs, back and neck so as to re-establish muscle length as much as possible. Exercises must also be given to restore muscle function. Elbow-crutches and walkers are used only if necessary. Patients continue to work under instruction during the hours when they are not stretched. They exercise together; they use parallel bars, rolling pins and special apparatus, such as trapeses fastened to beds, mariners' wheels and bicycles.

In a group of nineteen cases, marked "excellent", the majority were out of bed 24 hours after the administration of one or two doses of intocostrin. Five cases marked "very good" were out of bed and walking as early as one to two weeks after the onset of the disease, though they had paralysis at the time.

Berry Picker

Machine Invented Which Picks Cranberries

A machine has been invented which picks cranberries on the principle of a vacuum cleaner twice as rapidly as by hand. In tests made last fall in Washington it harvested 200 pounds per hour against 100 pounds picked by the average hand. A special hose sucks the berries off the vines and conveys them into a rubber-lined container. A cleaning attachment draws off the weeds and dust. The buds are not disturbed. It will be necessary to adapt the machine to eastern bogs, where vines grow longer and berries cling tightly together.

MUSCLE-BUILDING MACHINE MADE FROM AIRPLANE TUBING

Has Revolutionized The Concept Of Rebuilding Any Of The Larger Groups Of Muscles

A new, improved version of the Delorme muscle-building apparatus, which since its development in 1942 has revolutionized the concept of rebuilding any of the larger groups of muscles, has been constructed at the Ottawa Veterans' Health and Occupational Centre, Billings' Bridge.

The apparatus built at the Department of Veterans Affairs Institution by Norman Maclaren and Bud Warren of its training staff, is a kingsize gadget of stainless steel airplane tubing which can easily be lifted by two men and may be completely dismounted in a couple of minutes.

The apparatus is particularly adapted to rebuilding leg and back muscles. Previously physicians achieved this end by prescribing cycling, lifting small weights, et cetera—a high number of repetitions against a low resistance. This was a lengthy process which tended to develop endurance rather than power.

Captain Delorme of the United States Army Medical Corps, who had been a keen student of weightlifting before he studied medicine, conceived the idea of getting power before endurance. His full idea could be done by training patients with weights—really heavy ones—and developed his own apparatus, designed to exercise muscles slowly against a high resistance. By scientifically controlling the application he achieved faster and more extensive results than older methods produced.

The first of these muscle-building structures to make its appearance in Canada was built by the Royal Canadian Engineers for the Montreal Military Hospital. Although it produced outstanding results, it was a somewhat cumbersome outfit of wood and ordinary pipe fittings and up it was a permanent fixture, for it was not readily dismountable and required several men to move it at all.

The Ottawa-built apparatus is easily portable. It has already been dismantled and shipped to Banff for exhibition before the Canadian Medical Association convention there.

In building the improved apparatus only $10 worth of materials were used, and it took Maclaren and Warren about a week to complete it in their spare time. They estimated overall spare time and labor did not exceed $50, and was probably less. Their decision to take a drawing of the apparatus used at the Huntingdon Health and Occupational Centre and the Montreal Military Hospital.

Auto Tourists

Inquiries For Trip Data And Maps Exceed Those Of Last Summer

A host of automobile tourists are already coursing over the highways and the migration will continue until the snow flies, according to estimates by motoring and travel agencies. Inquiries for trip data and maps already have mounted to totals that exceed those of a year earlier in the year, and the end is not in sight.

Eagerness to take to the open road has swept in a wave over the nation. Long trips are the order of the day and there are indications that motor tourist travel for 1946 will exceed that of 1941.

A vast number of cars are definitely in the over-age class. And therein lies one of the most important problems which confronts the operator who wishes to have a holiday unmarred by accident.

A prime requisite to the enjoyment of a carefree trip is to have the vehicle thoroughly checked before starting. When in doubt consult the mechanic as an extra precaution as often it is the hidden unexpected flaws which cause sudden breakdowns. Rid the machinery of malicious "gremlins" and you cast aside a big cargo of potential troubles.

With the "gremlins" out of the way, the rules of careful driving should be learned by those not adhered to always. Included in the curriculum of the road is a thorough knowledge of speed laws in the localities that lie along selected routes. This can be acquired by diligent inquiry while enroute.

Tithing Wheat

Quaker Miller Demonstrates Principle As Taught In The Bible

TRUMBERS, Mich.—Perry Hayden, Quaker miller, who six years ago planted a cubic inch of his "dynamic kernels" of wheat, said this year's final harvest will total more than 113,000,000 cubic inches.

The cumulative product of the original inch of "Biblical tithing wheat" will have a market value of more than $100,000, he predicted.

Hayden pledged one-tenth of each years crop to the church in what he called a demonstration of the principle of tithing as taught in the Bible."

RIVAL PREACHER WINS

GALESBURG, Kans. — The Rev. Leonard F. Murphy of the Christian Church offered a prize to the person bringing the most neighbors to an evening service. The Rev. Robert Alexander, Methodist minister, won in prize. He dismissed his church and led his entire congregation over to the Christian Church.

FRESCO UNDAMAGED

"The Last Supper" Leonardo Da Vinci's famous fresco in the Church of Santa Maria Delle Grazie, Milan, was found undamaged when brick walls, which have protected it against bomb blasts since 1943, were removed recently.

The Swiss flag is one of the oldest in Europe, and was used as early as 1339.

Fashions

A really lightweight woollen smartly tailored is a good selection for a summer suit, one that is nice on cooler days for commuting to town, and good for long distance travel, too. Navy with white stripes used horizontally as well as vertically, is used for this nice suit that is figure-kind. There are vertical inlets for the yoke effect. A soft tie shows at the waist. The skirt is slim and straight and the back of the jacket is slightly bloused.

Skill Inherited

Beavers Do Not Get Engineering Genius By Observation

Beavers, the woodcutters and dam builders of the wild whose skill is proverbial, owe little of their engineering genius to observation and experience according to a scientific test. It is theirs by inheritance.

Raised from birth without association or even sight of its kind, a beaver upon reaching maturity was placed among its fellows in a colony of the animals and closely observed. It immediately manifested all the speed and efficiency in felling trees and in dam construction at the command of the beavers with life-long familiarity with normal conditions.

The expression "between the devil and the deep blue sea" originated in 1637 when a Scottish regiment was trapped between the ocean and Swedish artillery fire.

Pottery making is one of the oldest forms of human industry. 2654

Man Buried In Cave-In Saved By Brother And Fellow-Workmen

The life of David Amis was saved by fellow-workmen when he was buried in this cave-in of a nine-foot deep road excavation on Norway Ave., Toronto.

Amis was completely buried in the cave-in when the men went to his rescue with shovels. Front row, left to right, are: Cene Kowalski, Amis, the rescued man; his brother, Bill, and Albert Toone; back: John Mowry, Lyle Franklin and Charles Mullins.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Airplanes will be used to take 2,500 homing pigeons from Britain to Bordeaux for the first cross-channel pigeon race since 1930.

Workmen clearing out an ornamental pond at Watford, Eng., found a live hand grenade, a Sten-gun machine, bullets—and money.

The last working windmill in Kent, England, known as "The Little Old Widow of Dode," which has operated for 50 years, is to be destroyed.

At the time of his death, Booth Tarkington had a new novel two-thirds completed. His widow is undecided about disposition of the manuscript.

W. A. Dickenson of Leicester, England, has invented a process of making fire-proof bricks from a fine ash waste product from electricity power stations.

John L. Baird, 58, known in England as the "father of television", died in his sleep from what his physician called a complete physical breakdown following influenza.

DERBY, England—The long-established custom of distributing free loaves at Derby Cathedral on Sunday days has been discontinued owing to the bread shortage.

A new company, Remind Me, Ltd., is all set to remind forgetful Britons of the things they ought to remember. It was founded by a man who forgot his wife's birthday.

Seventy-five per cent. of the readers of the Berlin Nacht Expresse would emigrate from Germany if given the chance, a referendum conducted by the paper among its readers indicated.

The Discounted Dollar

Is Clearly Explained By Governor Of Bank Of Canada

Not in the foreseeable future is there any likelihood of the Canadian dollar reaching par or anywhere near it in American funds. The ten per cent. discount, due to the uncertainties in the international situation, is fixed for a considerable time to come. And that, despite the glowing report by the Foreign Exchange Board, which has gold reserves built up to the amount of $366,224,944 and American dollars held amounting to $1,014,283,198. There is sufficient balance in exchange right there to put the Canadian dollar at par in New York, if it were applied, declares Tom Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, says "No".

There are advantages and disadvantages in maintaining the Canadian dollar at 90 cents in New York. Canadian goods sells for 90% in the United States has a ten per cent. premium. On the other hand, purchases in the United States are a loss of 10 cents per dollar. It is believed that the gain and loss about cancel each other.

The wisdom of the Exchange Board, directed by Graham Towers, in the drastic step it took when the war broke is reflected in some figures just issued. In January, 1942, instead of a billion and more American dollars now held, Canada had only $174,000,000, an amount barely sufficient for Canada to maintain purchases in the United StaStes for another six weeks. That was one big reason why Mr. Towers shut down on trips and travel by Canadians in the States and put an embargo on Canadian funds being taken out. When the U.S.A. got into the war and had to make tremendous purchases in Canada, the situation was redeemed. The Hyde Park agreement stipulated that the U.S. take large quantities of materials from Canada, and if it hadn't been for that, this Dominion would have had to gather around that barrel known as Lend-Lease.

Incidentally the Canadian Foreign Exchange Board does not entirely operate for health; it made a profit of nearly four million in the last year.—St. Catharines Standard.

A Long Time Ago

Life Was Simpler And Mankind Is Blessed For It

Fundamentally, mankind is homesick. Away down deep, so deep it is beyond analysis, rather than any sort of forgotten teaching of childhood, it can reveal a different sort of life. It was a simple life, unbeset by international problems, crucial strikes, burdensome taxes. No one talked in those days of men having powers they could not control. Mere things were not half as real less important. It must have been a long time ago.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A WHALE OF A SUCCESS

A tired whale, washed up last summer on the Bay of Fundy shore, today is the latest thing in ladies' wear. Mrs. Ingram Bell, Mrs. Pregnall and Frank Coleman, enlisted Department of Industry aid and found that the whale's baleen, or bonelike substance in the upper jaw, could be dried, pulsated and cut into belts to grace milady's waist.

The finished article—odd, rectangular pieces—comes in a mottled gray and colored ribbon—went on sale recently in Nova Scotia stores and the indies pronounce it "very pleasing to the whale of a success".

A VALUABLE GIFT

The American Red Cross recently presented its Norwegian sister organization with a most valuable gift. Fixtures sufficient to equip the new Rikshospitalet. The gift includes the sterilizers, complete dental equipment, surgical instruments, washing machines, and a complete set of the most modern kitchen machines and equipment.

The air at high levels is cold because it doesn't absorb much heat and doesn't easily retain it.

Funny and Otherwise

Just Nowhere

The circus and fun fair was visiting a small American town, and one old man had taken a fancy to the roundabouts.

Round and round he went never seeming to tire, until all his money was gone. Then only did he dismount to rejoin his wife, who had been watching him with impatient eyes.

"Well, John," she said, "you sure have spent your money and had a good ride. But where you been, where you been?"

* * * * *

Request Granted

The manager of a tour company wired to the proprietor of a theatre in a small town where his company was to appear: "Want to hold rehearsal at your theatre tomorrow afternoon, three o'clock. Have stage manager, stage carpenter, property man, chief electrician and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Shortly after he received the following reply: "All right. He will be there!"

* * * * *

His View

Two farmers of the old school stood at the corner of a street in a large town the other day when a lady passed by dressed in the height of fashion.

"Theer, John," said one, what's think o' that, eh?"

John eyed her for a full minute, and then said: "Ay, Will, it's bad ground that takes so much fop dressing."

* * * * *

Sound Better

A voluble but h-less counsel was addressing the jury in a "cunning down" case. "Gentlemen," he said, "this accident to my client's little 'orse will 'urt! The plaintiff's all is in 'is little 'orse!"

The judge, upon whose sensitive ear these constant and vicious assaults and allusions had grated, could restrain himself no longer.

"Don't you think, Mr. Blank," he interjected, "that at this stage of the case we might refer to it as a pony?"

* * * * *

Who's Guilty?

The vicar was addressing a mother's meeting.

"It has come to my knowledge," he said, "that a woman who is sitting among you today is not carrying out her duties as a wife should do. Instead of preparing a meal for her husband on his return from a hard day's work, she spends her time gossiping. The consequences are that her husband spends most of his evenings in the Boar's Head. Sooner or later this will lead to domestic strife. So that you will know to whom I refer, I will throw this book at her."

They all ducked.

* * * * *

Not Him

The office boy was asked to ring up a number and got the wrong one.

"Mr. Woolf," came the reply.

"Who?" replied the boy.

"Woolf", replied the wrong number.

"Well, who's afraid of you?"

* * * * *

What's the Use

Mrs. Brown was anxious to let her neighbor know about her new car.

"I'm thoroughly tired out," she said. "I've been at the wheel all day."

"I can sympathize with you," replied her neighbor. "I've been doing my mangling, too!"

* * * * *

Thoughtless People

"You have a nice collection of books, but you should have more shelves."

"I know, but nobody seems to send me shelves."

* * * * *

A man weighs about 12 ounces less at either the North or South Pole than he does at the equator.

* * *

In the early 1800's, no newspaper had a circulation of 1,000.

2684

DUO-CONTROL INSTRUCTION CAR—A car with dual control is the idea of Robert McKinley, right, of Vancouver, to teach prospective drivers. The student can operate brake, clutch, accelerator and steering simultaneously, but the instructor has over-riding controls.

Effective Control

Says International Control Of Atom Bombs Is Necessary

All of the major and most of the smaller nations of the world will have 500 atom bombs each — enough to blow up every city in the United States of over 50,000 population— within seven years unless an effective international control of atomic energy is set up, soon.

"Effective control" means an international authority with "absolute power" within its own limits over every national government in the world.

These were the messages of Dr. Harrison Brown, University of Chicago, chemistry professor and assistant chemistry director of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atom bomb project, who addressed a Rotary club luncheon in Minneapolis recently.

While the United States still knows more about atom bomb manufacturing than anyone else, "we know that the other major nations are going full blast" with their atomic work, Dr. Brown said.

"Any nation has enough uranium to make enough bombs to blow up the United States if they dig deep enough. The know that it can be done and they know what material to use, and they have the expense of developing it to about one-one-hundred-and-fiftieth of what it cost us.

Unless a potent international control authority is set up and operating within a year and one-half, its establishment will be next to impossible, Dr. Brown predicted, because by then many nations will be making bombs.

Only One In World

Building In Norwich, England, Is Heated By Cold Water

The United Kingdom Information Office reports that for about a year now the small Anglican town of Norwich has offered a sight worth seeing and the only one of its kind in the world. The city electrical engineer, Mr. Sumner, has developed a heating process based on entirely new principles and engineers from all over the world have travelled to Norwich to see it. In the process Mr. Sumner uses neither coal nor electricity but simply conducts the cold water from the river into the building he is heating. Mr. Sumner works on the theory that compression produces heat and his heat-pump has proved so successful that he has been able to maintain a temperature of nearly 69 deg. F., in a five-storey building. Additionally, this new British system of compression-heating has the great advantage that working costs amount to one-third of those incurred by electric or solid-fuel heating.

PLAYING SAFE

"Honey," said the young man, "if you will marry me I'll put in electricity, get some modern kitchen things, paint the house inside and out and also buy a milking machine."

"Henry," sighed the wise young lady, "suppose you do all those things—and ask me again."

FARMER SEEKS STRAY COW, DISCOVERS FAWN—A two-day fast was followed by this fawn after it was discovered by Harry Stokes, Orangeville district, Ont., farmer, while he was looking for a stray cow. Now accustomed to its new surroundings, "Bambi", as he has been christened, welcomes food from Mrs. Baker.

Naturalist Dead

Man Who Claims Discovery Of Sea Lice Wants Credit

LONDON.—The man who claimed to have discovered that a sea-lion could balance a ball on its nose wants credit on his tombstone, his will revealed.

The naturalist, who died in December, asked that his epitaph be "Joseph Woodward, F.L.S., naturalist, discoverer of latent equilibrist powers given to sea lion species."

The will left $12,000 to three hospitals to enlow beds for circus and variety performers and $4,000 to the Salvation Army to give them Bibles.

WEARS HAND-ME-DOWNS

Young Canadians may feel better about wearing hand-me-downs, suggests the Brockville Recorder and Times, when they learn that, because of her lack of clothing coupons, the Princess Elizabeth, to some extent wears clothes which originally belonged to her mother and have been altered to fit her.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

Would Be Help

Inventor Working On Gadget To Limit After-Dinner Speeches

A Chicago inventor with an eye to giving aid and comfort to suffering humanity has come up with a machine that regulates the length of addresses by after-dinner speakers. This is a great step forward. It is to be fondly hoped that the gadget not only is foolproof, but that the inventor sets to work assiduously on the mechanical additions or adjustments necessary to improve the quality of speeches. Most habitual listeners, however, would settle for an attachment to tune out at any time. —New York World-Telegram.

PRODUCED LICENSE

Joseph Zamoiski, of Baltimore, says he was driving his car—and fast —when a Virginia state trooper waved him down, and said sarcastically: "Let me see your pilot's license." Zamoiski, a pilot, pulled out his airplane papers. The officer laughed, and let him go with a warning to slow down on the ground.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

"Never mind the swell furniture they got, Mom — do they have a little blonde or a red head?"

X–X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X–X

HORIZONTAL

1 Man's nickname
4 A state
9 Once around track
11 Man's name
12 Algerian seaport
13 The sweetsop
15 Manager
17 A pedal extremity
19 Eskimo sledge
20 Established earlier
21 Command to horse
22 Through
24 Capital of Hawaii
25 Biter with
26 Biblical word
27 A unit of energy
28 Ridiculous humorist
29 Bushy clump
30 Sodium
31 Wrinkle
33 Italian river
34 Dancing step
35 A measure of weight
37 Pitch
38 Asterisk
40 Man's nickname
41 Ceremony
42 Animal's foot
43 Rugged crest
44 To make love
45 Mulberry
46 A narrow inlet
47 A country
48 Memory
49 To harvest
52 Form of "its be"
56 Discolor a seat
58 Hypnotic
59 Burrowing demon

VERTICAL

1 Clock in shape of ship
2 Guiana's high note
3 To get into small holes
4 In the near future
5 To mistake
6 Symbol for tantalum
7 To set up poker stake
8 New Guinea seaport
9 Rx
10 To become exhausted
11 Pitch
14 Small child
16 Fairies' friends' wiredstorm
17 Bigger
18 To stuff
20 Writhing imprisonment
23 Pertaining to Rome
24 Ancient Italian country
26 Bushy clump
28 Part of body
29 A number
31 Vessel
32 Young offspring
34 To strains
36 Native metal
39 City of crow
37 Red-yellow in
39 To reach across
39 Stories
40 A stank
41 Rodent
43 Note of scale
44 Adhesive band
46 To decay
47 Short sleep
48 Anglo-Saxon coin
48 A spine
51 Sun god
55 Combining form: down

Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

INTERESTING STORY—

"YOU KNOW WHEN IT HAPPENS"

By MATTHEW F. CHRISTOPHER

Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate (Copyright)

HE WAS a farm kid, and like some farm kids he had a slight stoop to his shoulders. His face was nearly raw from sunburn; but his blue eyes had a vivid sparkle she liked. And his reddish hair held a crispness to it like toast.

They stood together on the circular driveway with the moon hanging like a pumpkin up there in the sky. Light beamed from the windows of the garage where George and Carl were tinkering on a motorcycle.

"You know something," she said, low and serious, "I thought you'd be happier tonight."

He looked at her. A speckle of light glinted in his eye. "What makes you think I'm not?" She laughed. "I can tell."

"Mind reader?" "No. Lip reader." Her brown eyes shone. "You haven't kissed me, yet. Or don't you want to?"

He grinned. He lowered his head so that his lips met hers. There was a slight pressure behind them, and something electrical that tingled her finger tips. But it was brief—and he hadn't put his arms around her.

"You're sweet," he said. "I like you." "That's because you don't know any other girl, if what you told me last night is true."

"It is," he answered. "What's more, I never kissed any other girl but you. How could I? Living alone with my father and mother, with no brothers or sisters, and working almost every minute of every day since I was old enough to carry a hoe."

She stared. "You never went to school?" His eyes laughed. "Sure, when isn't that work?"

"You!" she exclaimed, and grabbed his hand. "Come on. I'll introduce you to my brothers—then we'll start for the movies."

She walked in, pulling him. Her brothers wore coveralls smattered with grease.

"Hello, boys!" Edith said. "George —Carl. I want you to meet Jerry. Jerry Weller."

The boys lifted dirty hands. Jerry laughed. I wouldn't mind, but maybe your sister would. I'd be glad to next time."

On their way to the theatre he said, "They act like nice guys."

"They're always tinkering—far into the night, usually." Her voice her brows were the thin webs of a frown. "But what are we doing talking about them?" He looked at her. "What shall we talk about?"

She met his eyes, and saw how the light touched them a soft yellow. She pressed his arm closer to her, and was conscious of a deep pounding in her throat. She wondered if she were really falling for him.

"Let's talk about you," she said. "I know, you told me you were lonely. You said you didn't have any friends. You said maybe a girl is what you wanted, to sort of adjust you to the kind of living you think you need."

That's true. Anyway I think it is." A frown creased his forehead. "Why bring that up now."

Her heart was a painful beat. But she couldn't tell for sure. Love was intangible. You either had it or you didn't.

"You're not happy now," she said. "I guess I just don't appeal to you."

"You're talking crazy. How do you know how I feel toward you? How do you know that right this minute I don't feel like grabbing you up in my arms, holding you tight and kissing you like a guy never kissed a girl before? How do you know?

"Look," he continued. "I never felt good until I met you. Get that through your head. You were all I needed to set me right. I know it as sure as I am born. Now, do you believe me?"

"I believe you," she whispered. A tear dropped upon her cheek.

TWENTY minutes later the kitchen door opened and George came in. He was grinning triumphantly. He and Carl must have got the motorcycle fixed, she thought, and she smiled. Those kids!

"Hey, sis!" George said. "Get me some lemonade, will you? For three!"

She stared at him. "Three?"

"That's what I said," George said. "Carl, me, and your friend, Jerry. Boy, is he a mechanic—"

Trance-like, she poured out the lemonade, and handed it to George, who took it out on the tray.

She was sure of it, now. Jerry hadn't come back to repair the motorcycle. The motorcycle was the path he took to return to her.

A soft smile played across her lips. She set the magazine face down on her lap, an dcrested her head against the back of her chair. She was looking at a fly creeping across the ceiling. Like Jerry, she wasn't thinking of the fly at all.

Message For Canada

V.C. Winner Urges Better Care For Conservation Of Forests

Returned soldiers should take to see Canada conquer her forest fires as completely as Europe has done, according to a statement by Lt.-Col. Paul Triguet, V.C., in a message to the Canadian Forestry Association.

"Every soldier in his years overseas," said Colonel Triguet, "was impressed by the luxuriance of woodlands in many of the lands visited. Great expanses of forests in France and Germany looked as if they had been managed as carefully as fruit orchards. Except for accidents of warfare, some of the forests had never been visited by any kind of fire for half a century or more. Workmen, farmers, townspeople, everybody in fact was alert to save every living tree from the ravages of fire.

"Naturally, the overseas veteran returns to Canada with a fresh knowledge of what skilful forest management means. He wants the same thing applied to Canada, because he knows that this Dominion is destined for a continuous forest industry and that the world scarce if the timberlands get scarce.

NOT WORTH WHILE

The hooter had sounded for dinner. The foreman noticed how quickly one of the men, a notoriously lazy fellow, put down his pick.

"I believe," he said sarcastically, "that if the hooter sounded when you had your pick in the air you would leave it there."

"If it got as near to the time as that," replied the man, "I wouldn't trouble to lift it up."

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

REG'LAR FELLERS—On Heavy Duty

BY GENE BYRNES

Britain Plans To Develop Her Tourist Trade

LONDON.—Great Britain's tourist industry is facing the tremendous task of rehabilitation with confidence and considerable restraint. Because it is a task that will take some time. Britain is not inviting a flow of tourist traffic before 1947, and the slogan for the industry now is "Come to Britain next year and not this."

Those who must visit England in 1946 for business or other compelling reasons, and who can get shipping or plane space, will be welcome to the best the country can give. However, only in the spirit of hospitality will this reach pre-war standards. Food and housing accommodations are still on an austerity basis, though somewhat improved over wartime standards.

While British hotel men are rebuilding the 24,000 hotels and licensed houses destroyed or damaged by bombing, and reconditioning those buildings requisitioned by the Government and its Allies, they are planning to rebuild as well the spirit and pace and the conveniences with which they catered to visitors. They have become aware mainly through the GI who was stationed here during the war of the potentialities of the tourist traffic. And they have learned from him what pre-war tourists could have told them—that they were not satisfied with old-world plumbing and the slow methods of waiters, chambermaids and bellboys.

It is popularly supposed that English cooking will remove any appetite at a glance and that watery brussels sprouts are the only vegetables cooked here. That is not true, but it was true that too often visitors to England were confronted with meals that did not reflect credit on the cooks. That is one of the things that will be improved in the future.

Britain manufactures excellent beds, but in the past such beds were not found in the majority of hotels. They will be in the future because hoteliers have at last realized that the client who lies uneasy is unlikely to return.

All this is beginning to be understood here and hoteliers have banded together to advertise through the Government-sponsored British Travel Association what they have to offer in the way of accommodations, meals and amenities.

The British Travel Association received nearly 20,000 applications for overseas membership — the bulk of them from the United States and Canada—in response to a recent offer extending honorary membership to service men and women who served in Britain during the war.

STILL HAS VISTORS

But League Of Nations Buildings In Geneva Are Deserted

GENEVA—The League of Nations, first great experiment in international unity, has come down to 510,000,000 worth of empty buildings centried by a lone, vain-glorious peacock.

This white, deserted village, where the initial bid for world peace faltered, once was a beautiful farm on the edge of Lake Geneva's shimmering waters.

On this farm dozens of peacocks walked in spread-tailed wonder, as men built a whitestone temple of peace and co-operation in the pleasant pastures.

The peacocks gawked from green hedges as famous men from many lands met to bargain and palaver.

One by one, the peacocks died. Now only one is left. The symbol of defeat with these empty halls represent means nothing to this peacock but it does call to others who walk through this forlorn world capital and think of all the graves filled by its failure.

Before the Second Great War began, thousands of tourists filed daily through these vast chambers and colorful gardens. Some 300 visitors daily still walk along the empty corridors, but it is as if they trod some old mausoleum.

The rubberized floors are still slick and shiny new. Little dust has collected in the hundreds of offices and private committee rooms. With $7,500,000 spent yearly for upkeep during the war years it was no difficult problem to keep the league's home clean.

Items Of Interest

Approximately 19 per cent. of home accidents occur within the yard, somewhere outside the house.

Between 1940 and 1943, the death rate from appendicitis dropped nearly 40 per cent. in the United States.

Oranges were first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese in 1547.

It has been estimated that the odds against a person in the temperate zone being struck by lightning are 1,500,000 to 1.

Snowflakes falling against a rapidly moving plane can cause sufficient static electricity to interfere with radio reception.

Alaskan Indians erect totem poles to the animal from which they believe their tribe descended.

B. C. Kher, prime minister of Bombay, recently said the government had ordered the extraction of vitamin "A" from shark liver oil for distribution in scarcity districts of the province.

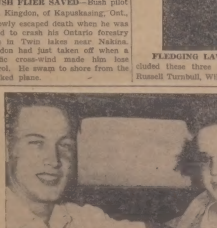
The Egyptian King Rameses II was the first to excavate a canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

World News In Pictures

BUSH FLIER SAVED—Bush pilot O. F. Kingdon, of Kapuskasing, Ont., narrowly escaped death when he was forced to crash his Ontario Provincial plane in Twin lakes near Nakina. Kingdon had just taken off when a terrific cross-wind made him lose control. He swam to shore from the wrecked plane.

FLEDGING LAWYERS WERE WAR PRISONERS—Graduates at Osgoode Hall law school, Toronto, included these three former prisoners-of-war who spent considerable time in German hands. Left to right, James Russell Turnbull, William Walter Cameron and Robert Wright Davies. Turnbull passed exams while in prison camp.

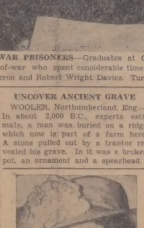
DEPUTY-FUEHRER'S STENO—Fraulein Else Kreuger, former secretary to deputy-fuehrer Martin Bormann, has told Allied authorities she is convinced that her boss is dead. She said he was "too stupid" to have remained in hiding successfully for no long. She now works as a clerk in Hamburg.



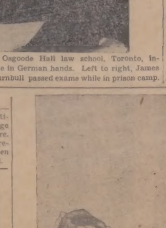
ONE HAND, NO LEGS, SOLDIER DRIVES CAR—Exploding German bombs cost Edward J. Wilkie, of the Essex Scottish Regiment, his right hand and both legs. Now owner of an acre of land just outside Kitchener, Ont., he recently planted six bags of potatoes. Today he is driving his car, walking and working in his garden. Last November, one year after he was wounded, he married Helen Wendell. Wilkie is shown seated in his car while his wife looks on.

UNCOVER ANCIENT GRAVE

WOOLER, Northumberland, Eng.—In about 2,000 B.C., experts estimate, a man was buried on a ridge which now is part of a farm here. A stone pulled out by a tractor revealed his grave. In it was a broken pot, an ornament and a spearhead.



MENTIONED AT TRIAL.—Ruth Mitchell, of New York, was named at the treason trial of Gen. Mihailovic in Yugoslavia. A witness said he saw Miss Mitchell at the side of the U.S. General Billy Mitchell, "with the Gestapo and the Chetniks." Miss Mitchell is held prisoner by the Germans for over a year.



TAXIMAN PLAYS LUCKY HUNCH—Taxi-driver Harry Halpern, Toronto, took a suspicious "fare" on a hunch, to police station. Searching back seat, police found this rock, "possibly to knock my brains out with," sighed Halpern, afterward. "Fare" booked on attempted robbery.

HOLLYWOOD—Back from a honeymoon in Mexico are Andrew McLaglen, son of Actor Victor McLaglen, and Actress Veda Ann Borg.

Proud mother is Gale Storm, attractive young actress seen with her son, Peter Wade, born May 29 in a Los Angeles hospital.

AIRMAN KILLED—Death of a hero son has been revealed to the mother of F/O. Roy Carter, of Burleton, Ont., by letters from Holland. The youthful airman was captured and then shot by the German gestapo after his plane was downed.

$150,000 SPIDER BITE—Publicity stunt by Hal Roach to boost a recent movie backfired when shapely Beverly Loyd, posing with four black widow spiders, claims one of the animals bit her. Now Beverly is suing Roach for $150,000.

SEEKS CONGRESS SEAT — Mrs. Matcha Sharp, hostess of Wellesley, Mass., won the Democratic nomination for congress in the 14th District of Massachusetts. She will oppose Republican Minority Leader Jos. W. Martin, Jr., for the seat.

U.N. Is Moving To Site Of N.Y. Fair Grounds

NEW YORK.—The business of molding the world of tomorrow will be transferred to the original site of "the World of Tomorrow"—the old world's fair grounds—when the United Nations general assembly moves to its interim home in Flushing Meadow Park in September.

On a portion of the 1,200-acre tract where 45,000,000 sightseers gaped at the wonderous things to come, delegates from the 51 United Nations will be striving for a peaceful world to put them in. At the moment, all that's left of the wonders is an overgrown wasteland of tangled shrubs and bushes covering the former gay, fluorescent-lighted fairgrounds.

The U.N. area centres around the New York City Building, filled with municipal exhibits during the fair, and later turned into two mammoth ice and roller skating rinks.

From the front of the building delegates will look down what used to be the fountain-lined Constitution Mall, and straight over to the spot where millions marveled at the nightly fire and waterworks displays in the Lagoon of Nations. The Court of Peace, with its impressive interesting colored searchlights, is no more, and the League of Nations Building, as well as the others, has been torn down.

Some 300 workmen are getting the City Building and a surrounding area, about 1,200 feet in radius, in shape for the U.N.

Symbolically, the ground now being smoothed from tangled grass to velvet-smooth lawns and flower beds includes the "time capsule" buried during the fair to give future generations an idea of what we were like.

The U.N. will meet just a few hundred yards from the spot where 10,000,000-volt electric lightning flashes were produced for the awe of fairgoers, and within the vicinity that hoasted such wondrous sights as television demonstrations, the robot which spoke under the aegis of the telephone company, and the men with apparently bottomless lungs who produced vases and other vessels from molten glass.

New York's business and the surrounding grounds are being furnished by the city at a cost of more than $1,000,000, and the U.N. is spending more than $300,000 on equipment. Biggest job, though, the heating company is converting the erstwhile skating rinks into an auditorium which will seat more than 2,000.

The 420x200-foot building, now dotted with sawhorses, wheelbarrows and gray-clad workmen, is being divided in the middle. The ice skating side is being built to floor level with what the workmen call "shredded wheat" blocks and concrete, and will accommodate committee rooms, a lounge, cloakrooms and a foyer. The roller rink is being covered and converted into the assembly hall proper. It will be flanked with movies, television and radio.

NEED COAT OF PAINT

Buildings All Over Britain Are Looking Pretty Shabby

Wherever you travel in Britain, one thing strikes the eye immediately: the whole country needs a good coat of paint.

Somehow, says Basil Dean, in the Vancouver Province, the blistered, pockmarked paintwork of stores and houses, office buildings and railway stations symbolizes the austerity of living which is the inflicting factor and the main topic of conversation.

Paint was drafted during the war. It is in process of being demobilized now—you can buy glossy paint in a limited number of shades in most stores. But painters seem so called up, too; and they aren't being demobilized as fast. Besides, there are out of uniform have all been directed into new building projects, and it is still almost impossible to get small redecorating work done.

OLD CUSTOM

Duke Of Wellington Called On The King To Pay His Rent

The Duke of Wellington called on the King to pay his rent, a silk banner presented annually on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in exchange for which the family holds the Hampshire estate of Strathfield Faye given the First Duke of Wellington after Waterloo.

Every year the Duke hands over the small trifocle to the King. Similar rent is paid by the Duke of Marlborough for Blenheim Palace on the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim.

Country Roads

Most People Seem To Prefer The Main Highway

Years ago we had very little trouble finding the little traversed roads that led through colorful country and enhanced our enjoyment of motoring. Today there are still thousands of such roads all over Canada, but the interest in finding them and travelling them seems to have waned. Perhaps the reason for this lies in our modern desire for speed and our anxiety to get somewhere, whether we have to, or not. At any rate it appears that most of us seek the main highways, those smoothly paved and wide roads that permit us to let her out all the way when traffic permits. — Chatham News.

Scientists have discovered 51 species of hitherto unknown sea creatures in shore waters of Peru, including an "elephant fish" with a leaf-shaped, flexible "trunk".

The Safest Drivers

Women Drivers And Truck Drivers Have The Fewest Accidents

For years it has been the custom for male drivers of cars to berate truck drivers and women drivers for their carelessness, unpredictability and general "cussedness" while on the highway. A perusal of the records prove that truck drivers are staying out of accidents and that women drivers are not nearly as dangerous as the super male always thought they were.

The slogan "Don't drink and drive" has been dinned into our ears for a long time, and it loses none of its worth because of that. However, the men who haul beer not only seem to obey that warning, but they lift themselves into the class of perfect drivers. One brewery whose driving records are open for inspection, shows that seven of its drivers have travelled the highways daily with "no accident" performances ranging from one to ten years. Other breweries and other trucking companies all show a very definite decrease in the incidence of accidents.

Having wiped away any lingering thoughts that accidents are caused by truckers and women drivers, mere man will have to overhaul his driving habits and get in line with the lady drivers today . . . truckers and the ladies.—Welland Tribune.

WASTE PAPER WASTED

BRISTOL, Eng. — Britain burns 100,000 tons of waste paper a year, while Finland and Sweden are asked to send waste paper to Britain, said J. C. Dawes, Board of Trade Director of Salvage, here recently.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

FRILLY CLOTHING

British Women May Soon Buy More Attractive Garments

LONDON.—Frills, furbelows, pleats, pockets and buttons will once again bedeck British women's clothing once more, relieving the wartime austerity designs.

It will be autumn or winter before the new goods will be in the shops.

Price-controlled utility coats, costumes and frocks will be slightly more expensive due to the extra working hours involved on non-austerity styles. The increase will be approximately 15 per cent. on each garment.

Austerity regulations first introduced in 1941, limited the number of pleats, buttons and pockets on any one garment, and stopped the use of frills, lace sequins and all kinds of trimming. The object was to save material and labor.

Austerity restrictions have also been lifted from underwear but although it is now slightly gathered and ruched and trimmed with little bows, manufacturers are unable to make anything extremely elaborate as lace is still unobtainable for the home market.

RECEIVES TITLE

As a viscount, Lord Louis Mountbatten, formerly Allied supreme commander in southeast Asia, will be able for the first time to sit in the house of lords. Lord Louis, cousin of the king, was given the title in he king's birthday honors list. His former title was merely a courtesy, since he was the youngest son of the Marquess of Milford Haven, whose family name was Mountbatten.

The Gulf of California is in Mexico.

Mont Blanc Tunnel

Motor Link Will Cut Distance Between Rome And Paris

A new automobile tunnel through Mont Blanc, now under construction across the Franco-Italian border, will shorten the highway distance between Rome and Paris by about 60 miles, according to the National Geographic Society's new bulletin. The seven-and-a-half-mile tunnel will accommodate two-way traffic over an all-weather highway.

There are now two motor routes around Mont Blanc, 15,781-foot "monarch of mountains." One runs north through Switzerland, a distance of 90 miles between Aosta and Chamonix; the other, to the south, is a more tortuous road extending for 125 miles between the same points.

The new tunnel, to cost nearly $20,000,000 according to pre-war estimates, will be completed in four years. The eight-mile Mont Cenis tunnel, first of several Alpine railway tunnels, was 14 years in building.

TOO LATE

There was a dear little pink baby on the train and the elderly man seemed much interest and stepped to peek-a-boo at it.

"Let us hope," said the man, "that he grows up to be a stalwart, upright young man."

"Yes," smiled the young mother, "but I'm afraid its going to be a bit difficult as—"

"Oh, nonsense," continued the adviser, "as the twig is bent so the tree is inclined."

"I know it," agreed the mother, "but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that."

"REMEMBRANCE DAY"

Will Be Observed In Britain On Nov. 10 This Year

LONDON.—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons that Sunday, Nov. 10, will be observed this year as "Remembrance Day" for the dead of both Great Wars. The King will conduct an unveiling ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Mr. Attlee said it had been agreed that the Sunday before Nov. 11 in each year should be known as Remembrance Sunday. However, in case Nov. 11 or 12 fell on Sunday when that date would be Remembrance Sunday.

The dates "1935-1945" would be added to the Cenotaph, which now bears the dates only of the First Great War.

On Remembrance Sunday there would in the future be a national observance at 11 a.m. at the Cenotaph with the traditional two minutes silence. Hitherto this ceremony has always taken place on Nov. 11—the date of the 1918 Armistice, regardless of on what day of the week it fell.

TINY BABY CONQUERS DISEASES

MOBILE, Ala.—Mobile's "incubator" baby of 1943, Ronald Regan Moore, who at the time was a 13-inch "kitten sized" infant, weighing only two pounds and 11 ounces, at last has grown to be a normal child. While it took two years of hard fighting against various diseases, Ronnie, now 2 years and 4 months old, weighs 34 pounds and is of normal height for his age.

The practice of wearing objects around the neck dates from the stone age.

RAW SILK

Say Real Silk Is Coming Back For Good

Real silk will probably return to the Canadian market, but the field may be limited to a high grade, in the price high, Horace Buivin, vice-president of the Silk Association of Canada said in Montreal.

"However, there no doubt still remains a limited field for the use of silk, bulk—not much of the present raw silk is at present about four times the pre-war price and the price of silk goods will have to correspond," Mr. Boivin added.

USING PLANES

Fishermen Have Method Of Spotting Schools From Air

Tuna fishermen, plying Oregon's costal waters for the prized albacore, will be using planes to search a man in a crow's nest to spot the tuna schools.

Packing plants will employ airplanes from a local airport to spot the schools when the run begins about June 1 each year.

The pilots will search out the schools when they sighted, and then will message the fishing fleet the exact spot of the schools.

AN ESCORT BUREAU

SYDNEY, Australia.—A Sydney service bureau now is providing escorts for women to dinner parties, dances or theatres. Male escorts of all ages are provided, and their duty ends when they see the patron into a taxi and give the driver her home address.

Plans Have Been Made For Canada's Post-War Army To Ensure Our Future Security

THE following is the text of a speech prepared by a senior western military officer on the post-war Canadian Army. The Government has announced that Canada will maintain her Defence Forces in force after the present war has ended and that a short comprehensive talk might help to clarify the situation. With this in mind, we have arranged a series of lectures by businessmen's organizations throughout the prairie provinces. This is one of those lectures.

Since I am not qualified to speak about the Navy and Air Force, I am going to tell you about the post-war Army only, with particular reference to the future plans for the unit's in your community.

In order to provide the background for the plans for the post-war army, first, let me tell you something about the army as it was in pre-war days. There are relatively few people in Canada who fully realize the difficult role which our pre-war permanent force and the Non-Permanent Active Militia encountered during the days of peace between the two great wars. Some people in this audience may remember, however, the NPAM drilling with wooden guns, and having a squad of four or six men represented on the parade by two men, each holding on to the end of a long rope. Some may remember also NPAM soldiers bringing their uniforms on parade, wrapped in a brown paper parcel, changing into uniform for parade and back into civilian clothes before they went home. It is a shameful thing to say, but in many quarters NPAM soldiers were scoffed at and ridiculed by the general public for being in uniform at all, as though they did not wish to be seen in the King's uniform.

In spite of the stumbling blocks placed before these soldiers by an apathetic public, they did carry out a marvellous job. They continued to prepare themselves for the defence of their country and finally in Sept., 1939, when we found ourselves at war, there was a small nucleus of partially trained men in every community throughout the country. It was around these NPAM nuclei, that the units of magnificent Canadian Army were built. The spirit and endurance of these men in the NPAM deserve great praise from all Canadians, and we should be thankful that there were some men in Canada who were far-seeing enough to realize that there was a possibility, and that trained troops would be required in the future.

In spite of their magnificent effort, the personnel of the NPAM were at best only partially trained in Sept., 1939. They had been lacking in modern equipment, and were generally below war strength in personnel, and the parliamentary allotment was not in any way sufficient. Barring the operations at Dieppe in 1942, it was not until July, 1943, that a complete formation of the First Canadian Army went into the field in battle. For four years as a long period of time to allow a country to train its fighting forces and organizations. It is strange that a progressive country like ours should have allowed itself to sink into such a pacifistic state to be totally unprepared for a major war, as we were in 1939. It is even more strange to me that other parts of the British Empire had such trained troops available, which could provide the defence whilst we were organizing and training in Canada the trained troops of ours. If it had not been for the troops of other countries, perhaps the final outcome of this last war would not have been favourable to the allies.

I am not attending to make a warlike speech, nor do I propose to intimate that a World War III is in the offing, but would be inclined to make such predictions. I am saying, however, that Canada should be prepared in a definitive sense for possible emergencies. I suppose that it is possible that some distant part of the world will become so civilized that nations will not have to resort to force to keep peace. That day is not yet at hand; so, in the meantime, it is necessary for us to be ready to act immediately in support of a peaceful settlement, if and when it may become necessary. As a democratic nation, we are infinitely more concerned with the peaceful settlement of disputes than with settlement by force, but it is incumbent on us to be ready in a military sense to defeat attempts by any nations to settle their grievances by aggressive action. To ensure that we are, in fact, prepared in a military sense, we must maintain in Canada a military organization in which all key and essential personnel are well trained in the latest military doctrines and techniques, and which is capable of expansion at short notice.

If we are not convinced that it is necessary for us to maintain an army during the peace period, the next question for us to decide is whether it is necessary for us to have large numbers of ground forces in our post-war army. Let us examine the problem in detail. It is an old established principle of war that to equally applicable today as it was thousands of years ago, that ground must be actually occupied by ground troops before it can be said to be in the possession of those troops. This is a so-called atomic age, but atom bombs and other aerial missiles are only the means toward an end. They are used to soften up defences and to disrupt communications and to pave the way for ground forces who are going to occupy the ground. In defence, we might use the example of your local city or town, and say that if an aggressor nation wished to capture that particular city or town, that nation could be subject to a powerful bombardment of high explosive weapons. Our defending force would be scattered, and communications would be disrupted, but the city or town would remain in our possession until we were forced out by ground troops of the aggressor nation.

Have I persuaded you now that we require forces in force in our army even in this atomic age? If I have, the next question for us to discuss is how should our army be composed? Military forces cost money; naturally they cost more in war time than they do in peace time, but in peace time they send in sizeable bills too. It is the taxpayers who must foot the bills for our army, and if we cannot immediately justify this expense, we might be more inclined to do away with or considered our defence forces as Canada's National Insurance Policy for the future. The premium on this policy in the shape of a small proportion of our taxes is amazingly small in comparison to what it may give us.

Since we are paying for the upkeep of the army, we must insist that it is worth the money that we are putting into it. Then many must be efficient in all respects and must be composed of young energetic soldiers who are physically fit and keen for the service of their country. The government has issued a statement concerning the post-war army. They have outlined a policy which envisages a relatively small Active Force (employed on a full time basis), and a large Reserve Force of part time soldiers. This will be the only one Canadian army with two branches, one the active force and the other the reserve.

Service in the army will be on an entirely voluntary basis. The very small Active Force during Canada's time will be admitted into the army. The Active Force educational requirements for officers has been set a university degree, and for other ranks it is junior matriculation. The army will be streamlined to take its place in modern times. There is an abundance of the latest equipment which has been left over after the NPAM period, which is still the latest thing. This equipment will be issued to units of both active and reserve forces as liberal scales, and further than that, continued research and development into new fields of equipment will be carried on by the army. As new weapons and equipment are developed, and improvements occur, they will be issued to units to replace that which they hold. . . .

As I mentioned before, the Active Force is to be relatively small. Actually it is proposed to maintain an active force of 25,000 personnel, which is a large increase over the pre-war 5,000. The active force will be composed of the various district quarters establishments, training establishments and maintenance units, but the main striking force of the active force will be a brigade group of between 5,000 and 6,000 personnel.

As before, the Reserve Force will be the backbone of the United Kingdom. If it had not been for the troops of other countries, perhaps the final outcome of this last war would not have been favourable to the allies.

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CRAWL STROKE FROWNED UPON IN SWIMMING — Swimming champions like Marian and Virgilia Hopkins, holders of 29 world and national titles, show that beauty and physical fitness go hand-in-hand in the sport of swimming. Beach scenes like this are depicted throughout the country as Canadians flock to the waterfronts to escape the heat, get some valuable tan and generally enjoy the water. The crawl stroke is declared to be an open invitation to sinus trouble, with bacteria driven back into the submerged internal ear and nose passages.

Very Amusing

The Way Jags Use The English Language

The odd things the Jags do with the English language have been a source of continual amusement to the American occupation forces. Recently, however, they ceased to amuse several Red Cross girls who have a private house in Yokohama with a Japanese butler named George. Having served as a steward on passenger liners before the War, he insisted on calling all visitors "passengers". The doorbell would ring, George would answer it, climb the stairs, and announce: "Miss So-and-So, you have three passengers."

Finally, one girl spent a half-hour coaching him over and over: "Not passengers, George. Callers, or visitors, or company." That evening the doorbell rang, and George trotted upstairs to announce two male guests. Proud of his newly acquired knowledge, and anxious to show off before company, he poised at the top of the stairs and bellowed: "Miss Smith, you have two customers."—News-week.

Lived On Grease

Cat Travelled In Packing Case From England To Africa

This is the story of "Panther", the cat which travelled to South Africa from England in a packing case and lived almost literally, for six weeks on the "smell of an oil rag."

A new aircraft engine, swathed in heavy packing cases, was put on board a strong wooden box, arrived at a South African training school from Britain.

When the mechanics opened the packing case they were astonished to find a scraggy black cat with a white chest lying beside the engine. Its only sustenance during the six weeks' voyage had been the grease on the engine and the tarred paper. It became the "crate" pet.

OLD DUTCH BIBLES

Dusty shelves and cobwebbed attics throughout South Africa are being searched for old Dutch Bibles, many of which are put away when superseded by the modern Afrikaans Bible, are in demand once again. They are wanted by the citizens of Holland, to replace hundreds of thousands destroyed by the Nazis.

A LUCKY PET TO HAVE COMPLETE WARDROBE—"Nippy" boasts of a complete wardrobe and rides around Buffalo, N.Y., hauled by her mistress, Mrs. James E. Clancy. In winter, the pet rides in a sleigh.

People Working Hard

Norwegians Making Big Effort To Restore Country To Prosperity

Rugged Norway, war orphan of Scandinavia, is pulling herself out of the backwash of battle on a diet of bread, potatoes and fish.

Because of careful planning of her post-war economy, even while the Nazis were still lords of her fjords and rocky acres, she is moving towards full recovery about as fast as any country in Europe that suffered under the German blight.

But she is doing it by "doing without". Her people have plenty of basic but sustaining foods—they even were able to help other countries as a result of a record fish catch—but they lack meat, coffee and the little table luxuries that make for gracious living.

They are extremely short of shoes. Many children had to remain away from school last winter because of lack of footwear.

Like almost every other civilized land, they are faced with a severe housing problem, one made more than ammunition trains palatted with have plenty of lumber.

Norwegians are a tough and proud people and despite their hardships make few complaints. Although they are presently an island in the midst of Scandinavian plenty. To their south lies Denmark's dairies, butter and cream and flavored with bacon. To their east lies Sweden, richest of Scandinavian countries.

No animosity exists between the Norwegians and the care-free Danes, but there is a strained feeling between the common folk of Norway and Sweden, one of the hangovers of war.

"You know we don't care much for the Swedes," one Norwegian said. "They gave us food during the war, all right, and we remember that German ammunition trains bearing the International Red Cross symbol came into Norway through Sweden.

But unfortunate terrain has driven Norwegians to cluster in valley patches and hit the forests take the crowded hills and mountains of the country. Their scarcity of good land needs them out to "plow the sea, for food.

This rigorous life has to some extent held down the rate of population advancement and caused them to emigrate by thousands to easier lands. To many also belongs the credit for Norway's capital, Oslo, is ugly compared to Copenhagen and Stockholm, where more money and leisure have produced finer buildings, better civic art.

Yet Norway, through the years, has fair fruit now—fortitude, her hard-working people are putting Norway back into peace time shape by their own efforts and without whining. Shipping is reviving and that is bringing in a steady stream of the purchases abroad.

The only wail about hard times you hear in Norway is from her women as they cast rueful glances east-ward toward their fortunate sisters in Sweden and tsmart.

"If we could get one pair of silk stockings—just one—life wouldn't be so bad."

Likes Hollywood

British Actress Gives Her Views Of Movie Capital

LONDON.—Patricia Roc, the young British actress who returned to England recently after appearing in the first American picture on the lend-lease agreement struck up between Britain and Hollywood, likes Hollywood.

Miss Roc's views on Hollywood indicated the kindest appreciation.

She had a wonderful time there.

The studios there are better planned, more self-contained than the English studios.

Living conditions on the West Coast is highly regarded.

The Americans evidenced no desire to alter her impressions British outlook and manner.

Americans are delightful.

Hollywood is the most delightful of all Americans.

Jet Engine Speedboat

Sir Malcolm Campbell To Use New Design In Attempt To Break Record

LONDON.—Sir Malcolm Campbell and his son Donald are to use a jet engine in an attempt next autumn to smash his own world speedboat record. Sir Malcolm set the record at 141 miles per hour in August, 1939.

Sir Malcolm said a jet engine never before has been fitted to a boat, and that "exhaustive tests" now are being carried out. No sooner had he spoken, "aerodynamics play a very big part in the speeds we hope to reach," he explained.

GIFT FROM PRINCE

Prince William, son of the Governor-General will be required by the Duke of Gloucester, had his pet black lamb, Rainbo shot. The boy donated the money received for the wool to a fund for the children of Australian servicemen killed in the war. Rainbo is his favorite pet at Government House and, when young, followed Prince William about the gardens.

ONE HOOK; TWO FISH

TACOMA, Wash. — Mrs. Roy Fitch's fish story. His saw two catfish threshing about in shallow water. He clipped his hook on one; snagged it by the jaw, and when he lured the line—the other fish came out, too; caught in the mouth of the first.

BACK IN HOCKEY MAJORS

Philadelphia will rejoin the American Hockey League next season, making it a nine-team circuit. At the annual meeting at New York Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, Conn., was re-elected president.

A papyrus handbill, discovered at Thebes, offered a reward for a runaway slave 3,000 years ago. 2684

The Intriguing Story Of A Fabulously Rich Gold Mine For Which Miners Sought In Vain

(From an article by Senator D. E. Riley Of High River, Alberta, in the Alberta Folklore Quarterly)

THERE is a fascination in stories of lost mines and lost men. There is the famed McLeod Mine somewhere in the heart of the sawtoothed Nehannies, for which men have searched for 40 years only to leave it behind with soft-gnawed skeletons behind. And then there is the famed Lost Lemon Mine of Southern Alberta for which prospectors have sought through the years in vain.

In the Spring of 1870 a party of prospectors left Tobacco Plains in Montana to prospect the North Saskatchewan River for gold. Among them were two men, known as Blacksjack and Lemon. Blackjack had the reputation of being the best prospector in the West since he was the real discoverer of the Cariboo diggings in British Columbia. These two men were stabled by Lafayette French, an oldtime Indian trader and free trapper.

Leaving the Saskatchewan party they decided to travel south with a large herd of horses owned by La Biche whose mouth afford them protection against hostile Blackfeet. Finally the parties split, the two prospectors following an old Indian lodge-pole trail up High River to-wards the mountains, while La Biche headed for Stand Off. As they proceeded Blackjack and Lemon found likely showings of gold in the river. Following the mountain stream towards the headwater they discovered rich diggings from grass roots to bedrock. They sank two pits and in digging their sixteen foot pit, a pick-et line they accidentally discovered the ledge from which the gold came. Readers know what one samples of this rock at Fort Benton described it as resembling a body of solid gold with a little rock shot into it. It was undoubtedly rich!

* * *

As camp that night the two prospectors got into an angry argument as to whether they should stake the find and return in the Spring or camp right there, which almost led to blows. After they had rolled themselves in their blankets for the steadily crushed out, seized an axe and split the head of his sleeping partner.

Overwhelmed with panic, when the realization of his terrible deed of the crime penetrated his befuddled brain, Lemon would have fled the spot, but was afraid to leave the body behind. Instead, he built a huge fire and with his gun beneath his arm strode to and fro, like a caged beast till daylight.

Little did he think that two snaky, black eyes had witnessed the whole tragedy from the cover of the surrounding bush. Two young Stoney Indians, William and Daddy Bearpaw, had trailed the pair, had watched them sink the holes and seen the discovery of the gold.

With the first streak of dawn, Daddy Bearpaw crept close to the trail across the mountains. Meanwhile the two Stoneys ran down the trail to a point at the mountain entrance and set out for the Stoney village at Morley where they told their story. The men folk called Daddy Bearpaw. Fearful lest the whites get wind of the discovery, they made their game-filled hunting grounds, the old chief swore the young men to secrecy under oath.

* * *

Since that day many attempts have been made to bribe them by Lemon in search of the Lost Lemon Mine. Bands of horses, herds of cattle small fortunes to them children of the plains, have never tempted them to retell.

* * *

When Lemon arrived at Tobacco Plains he confessed his crime to the priest, so did friend of his. He left with him the gold they had found on the day of the killing as well as a sample of the rock they had discovered; but he seemed half-crazed from the effects of his deed and the hardships.

Promptly the priest despatched a half-breed mountain-man named John McDougall, to look at the find.

Reaching the spot, he found the spot, circled Blackjack, reared a mound of stones over the grave to keep off prowling wolves, and returned to Tobacco Plains. No answer had he left than Bearpaw's braves tore down the mound of stones, scattered them broadcast, and obliterated the trace of murder. How well they did their work is indicated by the fact that through succeeding years, the secret has remained so well hidden that the grave has yet to be discovered.

All that Winter Lemon remained with the priest, on the borderline of insanity. Knowing the extent of which find had spread far afield, and as soon as it was possible to travel in the Spring he began to search for it, guided by Lemon, set out to re-locate the find.

But fate was against them. Though Lemon scoured the gulches and hillsides for a week, he was unable to locate the spot, only to be accused by the angry miners of deliberately misleading them. In the bitter wrangling that ensued, Lemon, threatened with death at the hands of the angry men, quickly became violently insane.

He went to his brother's ranch in Texas where he lived many years having hard intervals, but never fully recovering his reason.

* * *

Next year the priest outfitted a party from Tobacco Plains. The leader was to be the John McDougall who had buried Blackjack. John Dougall, who was over at Fort Benton, was to meet the rest of the party at Crow's Nest Lake, and they were to proceed north from there. McDougall left Fort Benton to keep his appointment, but at Fort Kipp, a notorious whiskey-post, he drank himself to death.

The following year still another party was equipped and reached the lake where mountain first burned all of the grass and timber forcing them to again abandon the enterprise.

Next Spring the priest sent out a smaller party under the guidance of Lemon. But proximity to the place of tragic memories again unsettled the man's addled mind, and the party was forced to take him back.

Finally Lafayette French arrived at Tobacco Plains determined to unlock the secret of the hoard of hidden gold. In the vastness of the hills he was overtaken by a strange sickness and dragged himself back to Tobacco Plains a mere dead man alive. Some strange hoodoo seemed to haunt all those who sought the lost mine.

For the next 15 years Lafayette French continued to devote himself unsparingly to his self-imposed task.

The hoodoo that had haunted French continued to dog his footsteps to the very last. In a fire of unexplained origin, destroyed the Emerson House on the night of his return from his last unhappy expedition to the mountains. On the same evening, he had written a letter to a friend at Fort Benton and posted it at Fort Macleod. Evidently it was written in a state of exhaustion and excitement. He had at last, he declared, found it and was going to High River in a couple of days to call him everything and enlist his help.

On his arrival he was unable to talk because he choked, so if he had actually solved the problem which had occupied so many years of his life, the secret died with him.

* * *

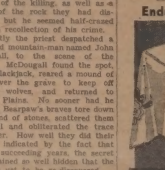
Numerous attempts have been made since that time to relocate the mine, the most notable one as recently as 1934. Many there are who say that nothing will be found east of the mountains, but geologists designate a tract of land between Crow's Nest Lake and Mist Mountain, on the headwaters of the Highwood River, as a likely area in which precious metals might be discovered.

If one were to believe the stories that have drifted down from the days of the search of the Golden Eldorado has claimed more than Blackjack's life. There is the story of Lemon's madness, and then the gap of the Old Man River, the other fingered still clutching a bag of gold. There is the story of two men, both badly wounded, stopping overnight at Joe Wo's at a ranch in the foothills. They carried gold dust and were fleeing from the West. They were followed next day for Fort McLeod, but never arrived. Had they discovered the lost Lemon Mine, only to be followed and killed by Indians?

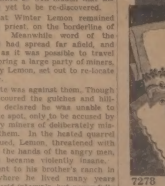
Saved Son's Life

Pulls Nail Out Of Boy's Stomach By Electro Magnet

AUCKLAND, N.Z. — In a race against time to save his son's life after swallowing a large nail, J. E. Openshaw, a Royal New Zealand Air Force officer in Auckland, two days making an electro magnet small enough to pass down the gullet. The device passed the magnet down the boy's throat and successfully extracted the nail from his stomach.



Enduring Beauty



7278

by Alice Brooks

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* * *

The name of the newspaper at Yonhestone, Ariz., is the Epitaph.

Just 2¢ a day ensures sweet, tasty bread
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NEW CZECH PREMIER — Communist Klement Gottwald is the new premier of Czechoslovakia after his cabinet was approved by President Eduard Benes.

Feeding The Hens

It Was No Chore At All In The Old Days

Things are different now. Hens are kept in multi-decked apartment houses. It's taken for granted that the feathered ladies shall have running water, electric lights, air-conditioning, and a scientifically concocted ration that includes just the right amount of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and the range of necessary and mysterious vitamins.

There was a time when the countryman considered hens an essential but simple phase of the family livestock. He granted they were somewhat temperamental, he conceded they possessed only a moderate intelligence level. Each spring a few hens were set on clutches of eggs in the quiet winters under the north hay fold, and in due time the chicking mothers wandered around the farmyard with their baleful broods. A good farmer liked to have plenty of fryers for summer and roasters for fall, plus a batch of pullets for layers.

Feeding the hens in those unscientific days was a good task. Such a chore time came, a lad simply took a wooden measure, filled it with whole corn, oats and barley in the grain room, and never had a worry about vitamins or a nutritionally balanced supper. As one came from the barn and started toward the hen coop, the birds came running from all directions. There was a clucking, high-pitched babel of voices—similar to the noises made by all forms of animal life, higher or lower, when food is in the offing. It was fun to take handfuls of the golden hard grains and scatter them widely so that all the company could get a fair share for there are pullets and migrates, social gradations and inhibitions, in hen society as in human. Feeding the hens was a pleasant, easy day's-end task. And as one listened to the excited hungry talk change to the contentment of satisfaction, a lad glimpsed the fundamental importance of food in life's scheme.—New York Times.

HIS FIRST CANE

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery told assembled scholars at Farnham Grammer School that he owned an umbrella but never a walking stick, after he was presented with a gold-mounted malacca cane during a visit there.

A smart man is one who possesses enough judgment to use his own.

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OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

FATHERLY PERCEPTION

By MARGARET ELSOM

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WE HAD BEEN married about ten months when I said to Marie, "Darling, just how much do you think we could scrape up to buy a car—just a cheap one, any kind just so long as it goes?"

Marie was washing the supper dishes at the time, and me—well I was drying them for her, and I'm not ben-pecked either! I'm only too pleased to think that I have such a fine girl as Marie for my wife. Gee, but I love her. And here we are, working on a fruit farm, 50 miles away from our nearest relative, and six miles from the nearest town. Once a week we managed to get into town with Mr. Kayes (my boss). But when a man expects to become a father in two month's time he does make certain he has a definite way of getting to the hospital ahead of the stork.

Whenever I thought of the stork it sent the chills up and down my spine, and I visioned it speeding through the stratosphere—or wherever storks do their speeding—and me, breathlessly trying to obtain transportation for myself and Marie. It wasn't a nice vision. In fact, it gave me "stork fever", and now as we're doing the dishes the lanky, feathered flying animal loomed closer than ever, and that was the reason why I had asked Marie about a car.

Marie sighed a little. "Yes, things sometimes happen before schedule. I think we could manage a cheap car say around $200.00."

I finished drying the Blue Willow cup—and also finished the cup's usefulness. Whenever I'm drying dishes the tea towel seems to have a habit of getting mixed up in the handles of the cups, and when I go to set them down and pull the towel away, it doesn't come clear (that's the second cup I've broke in the last three days). It really gets a man, down when he's expecting the stork.

There had been an ad running in the paper along these lines: "For sale, Model A, good running order, five good tires, motor recently overhauled. Selling price: Phone 264." Marie spotted it right off.

I threw the paper aside and went over to the telephone to ring the ad number, while Marie stood biting her nails. A squeaky little voice answered.

"Yup, this here's the place. Mister—car ain't sold as yit, she ain't, but she's likely right smart she'll be sold. You don't see bargains a-carbustin' under your nose like this every day, no sir. She won't be settin' here long, nor she won't, so you want to grab her right quick."

The man breathed and I had time to say, "How much?"

"Two and a half as she stands—right ready to exlterate down the highroad—yes sir," he said.

I felt the concussion of the extra $50 as I went through the ceiling. We bought! I might be able to bring him down a bit. I reached for my hat and coat and made a dash for section 16 Kayes, on his way into town to lodge meeting. I yelled to Marie, that I wouldn't be long, and to keep her fingers crossed. She looked so lovely, standing in the doorway, hugging the Persian cat, which we had called Donald, but which had to be changed to Donalda. (I never was much of a farmer).

It happened that the owner of the car was a very old gentleman who thought that the rheumatism wouldn't let his leg move fast enough to "crank" her when she started. He was slightly stubborn over the $50, but I won out. In an hour I was riding down the front street, proud as any expectant father. I felt I had obeyed my "stork" to get a conveyance—and my heart sang. So excited was I that I pulled her over to the curb and went into the corner drug store to 'phone Marie.

"Darling," I said, "we are the owner of a $200 automobile—and it runs." She sounded excited. "What's the matter — you're all right, are you?" I asked breathlessly.

"Oh, yes, dear," she said, "but hurry home—it's happened."

My heart ceased to beat, and the booth went all black for just a moment, but, pulling myself together, as an expectant father should. I told her to get right into bed. I would be home immediately. It had happened—and her all alone, and—and—at the telephone! Why, it was impossible. But she said it had happened. Oh, the poor darling.

I jumped into the car, and raced around to Dr. Gillets. He was just changing a tire in his garage. I streaked across the lawn and pulled him toward my humble car, explaining what had happened. "I'll take you out, doctor—I'll take you out—never mind your flat tire—I'll run you out to Marie right away."

"But—but, my dear man," he said, "let me at least get my bag."

He rushed to the house, coming out again in two seconds flat. Jumping in the car, he asked, "Did you say she answered the 'phone'?" "Yes, doctor—yes—yes, and I had her to get right back into bed, I'd be right out."

"Incredible," he mumbled, "incredible."

"Will that hurt her?" I pleaded. "Will what hurt her?"

"Incredible?" I said. And still don't know why the Doctor grinned. Well, the old car snorted up the hills, and back-fired down them. Leaning heavy 'round the bends, and ticked off the six miles quick. A cow got in the way once. I pressed the horn button, and it went. "Br-r-r-p," and unthinkingly I said, "excuse me."

Looking back on that evening, I sure feel like the fool that I was. As long as I live, I'll never forget the scene when we opened the door.

There was Marie, on her hands and knees, over a cardboard carton which held Donalda and her newly born kittens!

I had to wait six more weeks before I became a father!

Defacing Books

Is Strictly Against Library Rules But People Do It

Books marked by owners may be marked just as much as the owner has been, but it is misdemeanor to make notes on books owned by the public and loaned from the public library.

Every so often one gets a book profusely marked with passages underlined. This is someone who seems to take a delight in recording his or her opinion of the book by notes given in some books. That the notes are futile and often foolish is beside the mark. It should not be done.

Everyone who borrows books from the library has a right to get them fresh and unsoiled by dog-eared marginal notes, or underlinings. Apart altogether from the moralistic side, of the case, it is against the rules of the library to deface books. —Guelph Mercury.

Of the rock dug out of diamond mines only one part in 35,000,000 is diamond.

Peaches were introduced into England from Persia in 1562.

Green Cross

"DAYLITE" DUST

A specially developed and highly effective fungicide for daytime dusting on potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, sugar beets and spinach. Does not reduce yield. Is complete ice protection. Controls early blight, late blight, scab, leaf spot, tuber rot, powdery mildew and the active ingredient.

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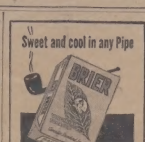
Sweet and cool in any Pipe



BRIER

CANADA'S STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

17S

Looking For Tourists

Switzerland Is Preparing Its Hotels For Future Travellers

Switzerland is looking forward to the return of its tourist army, but in the manner the stream of travel toward the mountains and valleys of the little republic will be insignificant. When the tide increases it will probably include some of the 300,000 GI's and allied soldiers who spent their leaves in Switzerland. Many undoubtedly will want to see the country again.

At present Switzerland is putting its hotels in order. Some are already in first class condition and can serve good meals, although limited food rationing still prevails. Prices in general have increased about 10 per cent, according to reports received in New York, and in some cases even more. It is possible, however, to obtain reasonable lodgings in those little mountain chalets so well remembered by pre-war travellers.

Many transportation routes to Switzerland are now open. There are nine trains a day from Paris, among the Simplon Express, connecting English Channel ports with Swiss and Italian cities. Air connections with all the larger cities—Amsterdam, Brussels and London, Scandinavia, Paris, Prague—offer speedy and comfortable service. Plans are completed for a new aerodrome, soon to be built at Zurich, which will permit direct air connection with the United States and accommodate the largest planes.

Despite the wear and tear of war years, Swiss railroads have not been neglected—have been improved, in fact, especially the line over the St. Gothard Pass to Italy.

Under Some Conditions

Over-Exertion Even In Simple Games Can Be Dangerous

The Wichita Falls, Texas, man who put so much energy into a demonstration of his favorite golf swing that he broke ribs in the effort, really gave a demonstration of how dangerous over-exertion can be. Professional athletes talk now how easy it is to injure or break an arm or a leg by a sudden twist of these members. Golf is and probably is the most strenuous of games, but the slow circumstances indicate it can become so under certain conditions. All anyone has to do to find out how easy it is to get "out of condition" is to resume some work or game that has not been participated in for some time. The sensible thing to do is avoid exerting oneself to the limit, keeping in mind one's age and physical condition.

NEW DRESS UNIFORM

Britain's peacetime army is to have a new ceremonial and walk-out uniform. The chief committee of the war office announced that it will be of blue serge with a standup collar fastened at the front like the old patrol jacket uniform.

The diamond got its name from the Greek "Adamas", meaning the unconquerable.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

INDIA GOING MODERN

Takes Another Step In Attempt To Abolish The Rickshaw

Change is in the air in India. Excitement over the prospect of full independence is stimulating the Indians to cast aside out-moded customs and go modern. Latest move in this direction is the report of a labor investigation committee urging the abolition of the rickshaw.

Foreigners visiting or resident in the Far East have always been of two minds about the rickshaw. Some have been indifferent, others have conscientious scruples about being pulled around in a fashion which reduces the pulleree—a human being—to the level of a horse.

It is from this standpoint that the investigation committee tackles the problem, condemning rickshaw pulling as "a degradation to human personality" and "an offence against human dignity."

A fair enough stand, though, some find it puzzling why in countries like India and China where human beings are subjected to so many other forms of degradation there should be such loud objection to the rickshaw. The answer probably is simply that the degradation here is more obvious.

In any case one suspects that there is more in the current demand for the abolition of the rickshaw than just consideration of human personality. Persons familiar with India know that every rickshaw ride ends inevitably in a fight over the fare; that no matter how much the passenger offers the rickshaw "wallah" will scream to the high heavens for more. That, of course, is typical of many other aspects of life in India, but such is the pertinacity and obnoxious character of so many of those concerned that the whole rickshaw business has fallen into particularly bad repute.

There is another reason. After the novelty of the first rickshaw ride has worn off, one finds that the cost of such transport, in relation to distance, is exorbitant; that taxis are cheaper, quicker and more satisfactory in every way. So, and in spite of Mr. Ghandi's promotion of the spinning wheel and ancient handicrafts, do primitive methods, even in India, give way before modern ways of living.—Ottawa Citizen.

SELECTED

RECIPES

FISH—FRESH OR FROZEN

Fish is a menu favorite whether caught by the amateur angler or chosen from the stock of fresh or frozen fish at your market. Its popularity is well deserved, too, from the point of view of food value and variety.

Take mackerel for instance. Research shows that this fish is a good source of three important B vitamins as well as good quality protein. Mackerel contains 2 milligrams of iron and for that reason is best baked or broiled.

One of the most delicious and one of the simplest ways to prepare small fresh fish or fillets of large types, is by oven frying. This method cooks the fish quickly and gives it that crisp golden crust about which gourmets rave.

Oven-Fried Fish

1 pound fish fillets
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon salt
¼ cup corn flakes
4 teaspoons cooking oil

Dip fish in milk, then in finely crushed corn flakes. Arrange in well-oiled baking sheet. Sprinkle with oil. Bake in very hot oven (500 deg. F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

Yield: Four 4-ounce servings.

Boiled Mackerel

3 to 4 pounds fish
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons melted butter

Have whole fish split and cleaned. Wash thoroughly and wipe with a cloth. Mix salt and paprika with melted butter and brush over fish. Place fish skin side down on greased broiler rack. Broil 2 inches from heat about 10 to 15 minutes, until brown and flesh flakes when tried with a fork. Serve at once with sections of lemon. Yield: 6 servings.

Quality Guaranteed

"SALADA" TEA

SMILE AWHILE

A Londoner visiting St. Andrews for the first time determined to try a round of golf. Furnishing himself with the usual implements and a caddie, he went out before breakfast.

It seemed easy, and his first drive was a terrific swipe. When the turf had ceased to descend, he turned, somewhat dazed, to the caddie and asked: "What did I hit just now, my lad?"

"Scotland, sir!"

* * * *

"Yes, my wife gets more out of a novel than anybody."

"How's that?"

"Well, she always starts in the middle, so she's not only wondering how it will all end, but how it began."

* * * *

"Your wife is a very sympathetic woman, isn't she?" asked Robinson.

"Yes, very," replied Smith. "She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it, but losing where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

* * * *

"Two actors, both jealous of each other, met in the street.

"Hullo," said one. "How are you getting along?"

"Not so badly," with the other; "keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival for a moment, then asked casually: "What's your motive?"

* * * *

The insurance office was called by an excited woman.

"I want to insure my house," she said. "Can I do it over the phone?"

"I'm afraid not. Perhaps we'd better send a man along."

"I've got to do it immediately, I tell you," came the frantic voice. "The place is on fire!"

* * * *

"According to the law of supply and demand"—began the economist, who liked to explain things.

"We one demands anything at a store now, dear," she interrupted, "it's the law of supply and request."

* * * *

After examining the proofs of his portrait, the customer was angry: "Do you call this a good likeness?" he stormed. "Why, I a squint? Do I look like a prizefighter? I ask you, do you think I look like this picture?"

The photographer, timid and tactful, replied:

"Well, sorrer, sir, is in the negative."

* * * *

An Irishman wanted to take his donkey by train, so when he got to the station he asked where he should put it.

"At the back of the train, the stationmaster told him.

The Irishman then got into his carriage and after about an hour's travelling he asked a fellow-passenger: "And how fast might we be goin' now?"

"About sixty miles an hour," he was told.

"Begorra!" he exclaimed. "My Neddy must be steppin' out!"

* * * *

"What was it you wanted to tell me?" asked the boy on Parole.

"Oh," said the girl, "it was just that mother last night asked me to ask if you would like to ask my father anything; he's going out of town tomorrow."

* * * *

An Aberdonian, living alone, had an early morning train to catch. Being a heavy sleeper, he was afraid he would not wake up in time. Several possibilities presented themselves, but every one meant a tip.

In the end, he addressed an envelope to himself and posted it without a stamp.

Early next morning there came a thunderous knock on the door. The Scot climbed out of bed and opened the window.

"Here's a letter for you," called the postman. "Twopence to pay."

"Tak' it back," commanded the Aberdonian, "it contains news like that doesn't deserve to be encouraged."

* * * *

The two survivors of a shipwreck, a seaman and a stockbroker, had clambered on to a raft.

"If a ship doesn't sight us soon," said the seaman, "we'll starve."

"Won't talk nonsense!" snapped the stockbroker, "I've got plenty of money."

Family Politics

Teems: "Miss Coy, I'm a candidate for your hand."

Miss Coy: "Very well. How much of an allowance do you promise to allot me a month, an I be the boss of the house or are you. Who is to do the cooking, how many days shall I have off each week and what is your attitude towards members of my family who may want to live with us. In short, what is your platform?"

* * * *

The bayonet was named for the city of Bayonne, France, where the weapon was developed in the 17th century.

CANADIAN WINS CAMBRIDGE HONORS—Completing studies in one year which normally require two years at Cambridge University, England, Harry G. Johnson, Toronto, passed his Part II Tripos with first class honors.

Beyond The Horizon

There Is Always The Unfolding Of New Lands

Wherever one may be, there is always a horizon, the boundary of his world one sees, the line where earth and sky would seem to meet.

A city presents a disorderly skyline—spires, apartment houses, and office buildings crowded pell-mell; but nature's myriad skylines are peace and majesty, whether it be rolling hills, the line of sea, feathered edge of forest or towering mountains.

As the wanderer moves, his skyline moves, and as certainly as there are always a horizon, there is always a beyond. The unknown lying beyond the horizon has tempted the seer since the beginning of history. It has lured me into rough seas and bleak wilderness.

In his long journeying no traveller ever reached the horizon. It lay forever beyond his grasp, a tantalizing line on the rim of the sky, extending mute challenge.

There is, one might think, a hint of the eternal in the horizon and a hint of infinity in the beyond. The promise of the skyline is not barren. Always there is the fulfilment—the slow unfolding of new lands.—Montreal Gazette.

Two For One

4612
SIZES
2 to 8

By ANNE ADAMS

A daring duet this frock and panty set! Pattern 4612 includes the front for easy wearing and ironing. Two versions for play-time fun dress-up. Panties may match.

Pattern 4612 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6, puff sleeved frock, takes 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

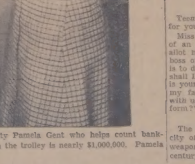
Soothe your irritated eyes with Murine

Put 2 DROPS in each eye!

Are your eyes sensitive to strong lights? Then cleanse and refresh them with Murine. And use Murine when eyes are irritated by sun-glare, dust, driving, reading, lay fever or factory fumes. There are seven important ingredients in Murine. Two drops in each eye soothes and comforts very quickly. Ask your druggist for Murine.

MURINE for EYES

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS go up in flames every day at the Bank of Canada in Ottawa when worn out bank notes are destroyed. Each day those damaged and soiled bills are replaced by new ones.



"Money to burn", smiles pretty Pamela Gent who helps count banknotes consigned to incinerator. On the trolley is nearly $1,000,000. Pamela holds a paltry sum of $2,500.

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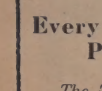

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Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. E. DAVIDOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship .. .. 7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Ceniyayle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills .. .. 3.00 p.m.
Michichi .. .. 8.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By J. McClinton, Delia Elevator Agent)

Wednesday, July 31, 1946.

Oats—	
2 C.W.	48½
Ex. 2 C.W.	48½
3 C.W.	48½
Ex. 1 feed	48½
1 feed	48½
2 feed	48½
3 feed	48½
Barley—	
No. 2 C.W. 6 row	67½
No. 3 C.W. 6 row	67½
1 feed	67½
2 feed	67½
3 feed	67½
Rye—	
1 C.W.	2.77½
2 C.W.	2.72½
4 C.W.	1.36½

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.05
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.90
No. 6 Wheat	.80
Feed Wheat	.87

(5) Tax exemptions are higher in Canada than in any of these countries.

(6) Prices are more effectively controlled here than anywhere else in the world.

WESTERN FARMERS HARVEST ONTARIO CROPS

With thousands of unemployed men and women in Eastern Canada, who are physically fit for farm work and home service, drawing unemployment insurance because such work is unsuitable to them, twenty-five hundred western farm men are going to Ontario to help with the harvest. Their fare will be paid both ways.

These good western workers, who will be paid a minimum of $70 per month and board, will be welcomed by Ontario farmers. In the absence of Ontario farm labor, their assistance will be timely and invaluable. But why should farm workers be transported from the West to the East and back, when able-bodied workers are living on social security in Ontario?

Farmers, the lowest down in the economic scale, are the ultimate burden bearers of many of the costs of social security and special taxes. They pay in the price of things they buy.

Appealing for economic justice, Booker T. Washington said: "When you raise the man lowest down, you raise every man above him." Conversely, when you push the bottom man further down, you help bring every other man down with him.

National thought should be given immediately to lifting people lower down. Appropriate action should be taken to raise them and thus raise all above them. The more people who are maintained in idleness at their ultimate expense, the lower down they will go, dragging all others with them.

DEMOCRACY'S NEW DEFENCE

German industry turned out the weapons which made possible the blitz. Democracy's free labor turned out more and better weapons. But democracy is still in danger—hard pressed, this time, not by dictator armies but by totalitarian ideas. To defend democracy today industry must not only turn out better weapons but practice better ideas.

The idea that industry cares for labor only for its own free will it does more for its workers in hours and wages, in sick benefits and working conditions than any radical government would demand.

The idea that revolutionary teamwork, where management and labor really form a partnership, can produce more goods than either the slave labor dictatorship or the cold calculations of an economic plan.

The idea that, even in the midst of present-day uncertainties, business which will always do what morally is right—we can go wrong. In this respect, in fact, industry can be the pattern for the statesman rather than the butt for his complaints.

The idea, finally, that industry can meet the whole needs of human nature—not just the customer—not just their economic needs. Work that satisfies and inspires as well as supports the worker. Goods which give the customer what products alone can't supply.

Industry which measures its performance by these standards can defend democracy successfully against the ideological attack.

—Full Teacher Canada Press Service.

HAIL
Wipes out Profits!
DON'T WORRY
INSURE YOUR CROP
and REST EASY
Leslie Stephens
LOCAL AGENT, DELIA.

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Phone 100
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Fully Qualified Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
Services with Dignity and Reverence.
Ambulance service day and night.
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The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS.
Jos. McKibbon, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Strayed or Stolen, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 25c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c. prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1946

FACTS ABOUT CANADA

It is difficult to understand why certain public men continue to disparage Canada and everything that Canadians do. All the evidence seems to show that they are wrong when they tell people of other countries do things better. The charge of inefficiency is often unfairly made against government employees. Here are a few facts that give Canadians reasons for pride in their country:

(1) Canada's Civil Service represents 1.24 per thousand of population, compared with 2.52 for the United States and 1.53 for the British government services.

(2) Production of peace time goods is at an all-time high.

(3) Employment figures show 629,000 more people at work than in 1939, more than ever before.

(4) Production, employment and national income are all at the highest levels ever recorded for peace time.

(5) Savings have tripled since 1939 and reached an all-time peak.

(6) Individual debts have dropped from 169 million to 66 million and Canada's foreign debt has dropped 600 million.

(7) The rate of cuts in taxes are greater than in Great Britain, the United States, Australia or New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Murray and family, of Edmonton, were week end guests at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCully.

* * *

We learn today that Mrs. Wm. Leckie has sold her large house to Mrs. M. J. McBrien, with her daughters will reside there in the near future.

* * *

The Majestic Farrell-Lake Institute are holding an "Old Timers' Day" on Aug. 1st, Mr. R. York giving the address. Several of the old timers from Delia hope to attend.

* * *

A reunion of Olds College students and friends was held at Morris last Sunday, July 28th. A program and picnic supper was arranged. Professor of the college was also present.

* * *

Mrs. E. Ceretti, from Winnipeg, left for Calgary Saturday morning, following a visit of a few weeks with Mrs. Klassick and old friends around Delia and Rainbow, and other points.

* * *

The death is reported to have occurred on Sunday night of James Scott, another old timer of this district, at the advanced age of 94 years. Further particulars will be published later.

* * *

Mrs. Bell, son and daughter, returned here with Mrs. Lyons Stubbert from Agassiz, B.C., last Friday morning. Mrs. Bell who is Mrs. Stubbert's daughter was rented for six months the home of Mrs. Geo. Morrison.

* * *

Delia Baptist Church

Arrangements have been completed to have special speakers on the first Sunday of every month. Mr. Clifford Halfman will hold the service both noon and evening in the Delia school building. Everybody welcome.

* * *

The weather has been dry and very hot during the past week, with temperatures reaching as high as 95. Growth is luxuriant, and all vegetation looks promising. However, weeds are reported to be plentiful in some places, taking up moisture, and giving crops a burnt appearance. Rain was much needed over the district late Monday night, accompanied by light showers.

* * *

On Monday evening in the annex of the United Church, a farewell party was held, the honour guest being Mrs. Geo. Ceretti. Mrs. Ernest Lowe acted as M.C., and made the presentation of a beautiful bouquet and a purse of money. Mrs. Wilson made her reply brief, thanking all for their kindness. Contests carried on, and Mrs. A. Whitman delighted the audience with two solos. Little Wilma Tario recited very humorously. Community singing took a share of the programme, and after then served by the numerous hostesses. The Wilcox family are leaving to reside on a farm eight miles from Rumsey.

* * *

Ration Book Distribution

Local Ration Boards throughout Alberta have been preparing for the distribution of Ration Book No. 6, during the week of September 9 to September 14. Organizational meeting have been held by all Local Ration Boards according to reports reaching the Ration Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Local Ration Boards are enlisting the aid of volunteer workers for the distribution campaign, as the same system which was used in former years campaigns will be used for the 1946 distribution.

The great burden of the task of distributing approximately 12,000,000 ration books will be borne by the Local Ration Boards and their volunteer supporters. The volunteer services of many citizens have in the past played an important part in the successful operation of rationing throughout the war years.

Local Ration Boards will decide during August on the dates for the distribution of the books in their communities. The complete week of September 9 to 14 has been set aside as ration book distribution week, but each Local Ration Board will decide on the exact dates for itself when the books are to be distributed in their territories.

Citizens will be advised through the medium of the press of the distribution date in their own locality. Citizens should arrange to get their ration books during the local distribution in order to co-operate with the volunteer workers in their community.

* * *

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Those in receipt of Family Allowance cheques are asked by the Department of National Health and Welfare to keep regional allowance officials advised of change of address. As soon as a child in respect of whom, paents receiving the allowance for their children are asked to notify the Regional Director of Family Allowances at the capital of their province.

* * *

An increase in wages of 10c an hour prevented the strike of thousands of employees in the Massey-Harris Company of Toronto, and in the Cockshutt Plow Company of Brantford, Ontario.

Local and District

Teresa Bailf visited school friends in Rockyford over the week end.

* * *

The Rev. E. Davidor and family are on a short holiday to Gull Lake.

* * *

Mrs. H. Imler, of Edmonton, is visiting with friends here in Delia.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall and Edith, left on Wednesday for a trip to the Coast.

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Remember Mrs. Dunlop's sale of household furniture, at 3rd Ave. West, Delia, on Aug. 10.

* * *

Mrs. W. Hubbard, and son Lloyd, left by auto on Saturday morning for a visit to California.

* * *

Miss Davina Wilson is visiting at Cochlan with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Pearson.

* * *

Miss Phyllis Fonger, from Strathmore, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Golda and daughter, are spending a short time visiting friends in Delia and Craigmyle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford, and nurse companion, from Lethbridge, are visiting at the farm for a short period.

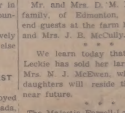
* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hands had as guests for a few days their three grand sons—Robert, Ronald, and Donald Hands.

* * *

The Misses Katherine, Dorothy and Alex Cameron of Innisfail, are visiting with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dmytruk.

Harmonica Whiz



NICKY HOWYOUWASNICK, Buddy Jackson's current brother and the harmonica playing sectionman featured in the Jack-son Family sketches on the Prairie Farm Broadcast.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. Strange

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Quite a vigorous discussion is taking place about the price of wheat. Should our prairie farmers be receiving the world price for wheat, which is 50 or 60 cents higher than the present government price of $1.55 a bushel at which our wheat is now being sold to overseas countries?

Some people say that the majority of our farmers are satisfied with the present price and do not wish a higher price. Others say that farmers are dissatisfied with the present Government price and want the higher world market price, which is the same price that American farmers are receiving and which Great Britain and other countries are actually paying for American wheat.

To test out these different opinions the Searle and Home Grain Companies recently placed a petition which farmers could sign at each of their many elevators. The many thousands of signatures attached to that petition for higher prices indicate without any doubt that a very large number of our prairie farmers are in favor of receiving a higher price for wheat than they are now paid. Further friendly discussion on this point pro and con by farmers in general would unquestionably be helpful to our Dominion Government. It is the views of the farmers themselves and not so much the views of those who believe they speak for farmers, that would be helpful.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 14

Compiled from the records of 641 Government and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 25th, 1946.

Once again and for the 5th week in succession there has been an increase in the amount of moisture available to the growth of the Prairie Crops.

The total moisture condition now stands at 89% of normal, compared with 88% last week and 87% at this time a year ago.

For Alberta the moisture condition is now 90% of normal compared with 90% last week and 79% a year ago. For Saskatchewan the condition is now 87% of normal, compared with 86% last week and 87% a year ago. For Manitoba the moisture condition is now 94% of normal compared with 94% last week and 112% a year ago.

In Alberta Crop District 4 has a much better than normal moisture condition. Crop Districts 1, 3, 14, 15, 18 and 17 have still a condition somewhat below normal, all other Crop districts are normal. In Saskatchewan Crop Districts 1, 2 and 9 have a normal moisture condition, all others somewhat below normal. In Manitoba Crop District 10 has a condition much better than normal. Crop Districts 2, 3, 6, 7, 11 and 12 are normal, the rest somewhat below normal.

MEASURE FOR WHEAT

The bushel as a measure for wheat should be discarded, in the opinion of Howard Gerrie of the field husbandry department, University of Saskatchewan. He said that it would be better and simpler if price quotations were based on the hundredweight. The variations in weight of wheat per bushel alone create difficulties not only in the disposal of wheat, but in the regulating of seed drills.

Many years ago the Wheat Pools endeavored to have wheat handled on a weight instead of bushelage basis, but did not get very far. The Canadian people, particularly in the United Kingdom, was averse to the change.

Card of Thanks

We wish to convey our thanks and appreciation to all who were so kind, and for the lovely presentation given us on July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. GORDON.

The Windbreak

Every farm home can and should be protected by a windbreak of trees and shrubs. A good windbreak can be secured if sufficient attention is given to its planning. A moment's thought will suggest that no hard and fast rules can be laid down for the exact position of the windbreak. It should be planned to furnish protection to the farmhouse and other buildings, from the west, northwest and north winds. However, in no case should it completely surround the farmstead thus cutting off views of the outside world. Also the windbreaks should be located so as to leave enough space within it for additional buildings. In general, roads and buildings should be at least 20 yards from windbreaks to avoid snow drifts. The question has often been asked what area can be protected by a windbreak. The late Dr. Saunders found a shelter belt 10 feet high protected an area 500 feet wide.

A four row windbreak consisting of a row of caragana, a row of Russian or North-western poplars and then rows of white spruce make a very commendable type of windbreak. The caraganas should constitute the outside or windward row spaced twelve to twenty-four inches apart in the row. This is followed by the row of poplars placed six to eight feet from the caraganas and they should be planted eight to ten feet apart. The first row of white spruce should follow ten feet from the Poplars, the second row of white spruce four to six feet from the first. The spruce are planted three feet apart in the rows thus completing the windbreak. All trees should be staggered, that is never planted directly each other. This arrangement is made with the realization that eventually the white spruce will constitute the real windbreak, for the poplars have a short life of only about twenty-five years in many localities.

There are advocates of planting the trees in the windbreak four to five feet apart but such close planting prevents very successful cultivation. In close plantations the closely-knit boughs keep out the light and lower limbs die, converting the windbreak into an ugly and useless thicket, filled with dead limbs.

A windbreak of four rows requires a strip of land twenty to twenty-four feet wide. This land should be ploughed and disced as soon as spring work will permit, the ground being ready for planting. Cultivated strip must be kept clean that season, for there is nothing that will act to the detriment of the trees in the windbreak like a solid sod mat, or a rank growth of weeds.

The quickest and best way to plant is to strike out a furrow for the row of trees. The best depth to plant is one inch deeper than the plants had previously been planted. If the furrow is not deep enough use a shovel to deepen the hole required for the larger plants, and a spade or grub hoe for seedlings or cuttings. The planters should follow the plough closely so as to plant in still moist soil, taking care that the roots of the seedlings are not bared to the air long enough to become dry. The soil should be packed firmly about the roots. A tree properly planted is a tree not easily pulled out.

THE PREPARATION OF CHICKENS FOR MARKET

Due to the shortage of feeds it is consequently advisable to raise and finish chickens on as little grain and protein supplement as possible. However, it is not good business to market chickens in an unfinished condition, as any way of saving grain should be carefully considered, says Leonard Griesbach, Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton N.B.

In the production of broiler chickens good grass and clover pasture can supply much of the protein requirements during the growing period of the birds. Pastures may also effect some saving in grain. It is best to eliminate grain from the ration for at least three weeks before marketing, so as to reduce as much as possible the yellow pigment in the skin and fat of the chickens.

Capons being less active than cockerels make more efficient gains and do not need to be as closely confined during the fattening period. Cockerels should be fattened in pens or crates for about three weeks to produce a high quality product. At this time a mixture of ground grains such as wheat, oats and barley or buckwheat is usually fed as a wet mash. Skim milk or buttermilk as the liquid portion of the mash will save more grain and improve the quality of the product.

The age at which chickens are marketed has a direct bearing on the quality of carcass and on the amount of feed required to produce a pound of meat. Chickens will not fatten well when they are growing rapidly so they should be practically full grown when moved to the fattening pens. This will usually be at about six months of age for the heavy breeds such as Barred Rocks. It is not profitable, however, to keep them long after they are full grown because the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain increases with age, and the quality of carcass is highest shortly after maturity.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
DR. F. J. GREANEY,
Director, Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Man.

Maintenance of Soil Fertility

Recently, a world-wide survey has been made to determine the degree to which soil fertility is maintained or lost under various systems of agriculture. This survey has shown that, in general, reliance is placed on three different methods to maintain soil fertility. Briefly, these are as follows:

Mention 1. Natural recuperation of the soil without manuring. This method is employed in the modern extensive agriculture of Australia, Argentine, Western Canada, and in wheat areas of the United States. It seems that a wheat yield of around *15 bu. per acre* represents the level at which soil fertility is maintained by this method

Mention 2. The use of local manures, chiefly animal, to supplement natural recuperation. This method is best seen in the traditional agriculture of China and Japan. About *80 bu. of wheat per acre* represents the level of fertility reached by Method 2.

Mention 3. The use of inorganic (mineral) fertilizers to supplement local manures and natural recuperation of the soil. This method is employed in the intensive farming systems of Great Britain, New Zealand, and to some extent in the United States. The average yield of wheat in countries where this method predominates is around *35 bu. per acre.*

From this survey it is clear that the first method maintains soil fertility at the lowest level. The method is, in effect, one of "mining" the initial fertility of the soil. Unfortunately, it is the method that is widely employed in Western Canada. Already, it has led to soil exhaustion and to severe soil erosion.

If we are to secure and maintain the increased crop production the world so vitally needs, it is imperative that we increase the use of mineral fertilizers, the most stop forming stable and straw, and wasting farmyard manure.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 1, 2, 3 and 4 All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1

5:00 p.m. Drama.
5:30 " News.
6:00 " Music Hall.
6:30 " Concert Hall.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:15 " They Lived to Tell the Tale.
7:30 " Eventide.
8:00 " Parliamentary Report.
8:30 " Concert of Nations.
9:00 " The Choristers.
9:30 " Gypsy Strings.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:10 " Prairie Weather Forecast.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2

5:00 p.m. CBC Concert Tour.
6:00 " To be announced.
6:30 " Waltz Time.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:15 " The MacOrlans.
7:30 " The Prairie Schooner.
8:00 " Frank Bogart.
8:30 " Pacific Time.
9:00 " We Want Stan.
9:30 " Heritage of Music.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:15 " To be announced.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3

5:00 p.m. Melodies and Memories.
5:30 " Hoosymoon in New York.
6:00 " La Plata.
6:30 " Jonathan Trimble, Esq.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:30 " Hayloft Hoedown.
8:00 " Red River Jig Dance.
8:30 " The Group of Seven.
9:00 " Hawaiian Hospitality.
9:15 " Swing Librarian.
9:30 " Three Suns Trio.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:30 " Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUG. 4

5:00 p.m. Alec Templeton.
5:30 " John Fisher Reports.
6:00 " Week-End Review.
6:30 " Cave Canem.
7:00 " Album of Familiar Music
7:30 " CBC National News.
7:45 " Organ Recital.
8:30 " Serenade for Strings.
9:00 " BBC Newsreel.
9:30 " Soliloquy.
9:45 " Organ Recital.
10:00 " CBC News.
10:30 " Prelude to Midnight.

HOME CANNING

Suggestion is offered by the Department of National Health and Welfare to all home-makers to go in for canning of fruits and vegetables this year. Not only does this provide a handy stock of healthful food, but the nutrition experts of the department point out, it will make food available for shipment to more needy peoples.

The cost of living in the United States rose from an index figure of 86.8 in August 1939 to 131.5 in May 1946.